FBIS DAILY REPORT

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BTA: PROPOSED MISSILE DEPLOYMENT HAMPERS DETENTE, SECURITY

AU152015 Sofia BTA in English 1832 GMT 15 Nov 79 AU

["Recommendations Dangerous for Peace in Europe"--BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, November 15 (BTA political news analyst Dimitur Shishmanov)--At its session in The Hague, the Group for Nuclear Planning of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization proposed that the December session of the organization should approve a decision for the "modernization" of the NATO tactical nuclear forces, stationed in Western Europe, of medium and intermediate range of action.

Mr Couve de Murville, who for ten years was foreign minister during General de Gaulle's time, writes in his book "A Foreign Policy": "Such is the identification of the USA and NATO that a great deal of thinking was needed to draw the conclusion that some difference could exist." He quotes an amusing case: The NATO Secretary General Paul-Henri Spaak introduced a communique for approval by the session of the ministers of the treaty in which there was a reference to the nuclear weapons of NATO. "When I reminded him that it did not exist, that this was American nuclear armament," Couve de Murville writes, "he gave me a frank reply without attaching significance to his words: 'Correct, but I did not think of that.'"

Now, in the communique of the Group for Nuclear Planning of NATO, published in The Hague, there is talk of the modernization of NATO's tactical nuclear weapons when in point of fact it is a matter of the deployment in Western Europe of additional amounts of qualitatively new, modern American nuclear missiles and, to be more precise, of Pershing II and cruise missiles capable of reaching the territory of the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries.

The recommendations for stationing these weapons in the territories of several West European countries, including Dutch territory, were accepted despite the disagreement of Holland which wanted to wait for the results of the new stage in the SALT negotiations.

The Group for Nuclear Planning also discussed the question who should control these weapons, a superfluous item on the agenda, since the control and right of using American nuclear weapons belongs to the USA.

The U.S. Secretary for Defense Mr Brown has nevertheless left one right to the European Atlantic allies: The countries receiving the weapons to bear responsibility for guarding the bases and to pay the expenses for their equipment.

As always, the NATO decisions are taken by the USA and pro forma they are submitted for approval by the European Atlantic allies.

The recommendations of the Group for Nuclear Planning of NATO were accepted after Mr Brezhnev's proposal for negotiations on the reduction of nuclear missiles of a medium range of action in Europe and after the willingness expressed by the Soviet Union to cut down its medium range nuclear missiles deployed in the western areas of the country, provided no additional U.S. medium range nuclear missiles would be installed in Western Europe. Besides this, the Soviet Union not only has not increased these missiles in its territory, but has considerably reduced them in the past few years. Moreover, the Soviet Union does not have nuclear missiles outside of its territory at its disposal.

Do the recommendations of the Group for Nuclear Planning of NATO constitute a reply to the Soviet proposal?

Obviously the recommendations of the Group for Nuclear Planning of NATO contribute to the continuation of the arms race, are aimed at hampering the negotiations on the reduction of arms and endanger the process of detente, security and peace in Europe.

HUA VISIT STRENGTHENS PRC'S BOND WITH 'IMPERIALIST' WEST

AU081652 Tirana BASHKIMI in Albanian 3 Nov 79 p 4 AU

[Arshi Rucaj article: "Social Imperialist China Consolidates Alliance With West European Imperialism"]

[Excerpts] Hua Guofeng is continuing his visit to Western Europe which began on 15 October. So far he has visited France and the FRG. Now he is in Britain and today he leaves for Italy on the last leg of his trip.

It is obvious that capitalist Europe--which has followed with sympathy and particular interest the revisionist, procapitalist and imperialist path of the Chinese leadership since the time of Mao Zedong and Zhou Enlai--could not fail to unfold the red carpet for Hua Guofeng, the successor of Mao Zedong and Zhou Enlai, for the unrestrained gallop by Hua Guofeng and Deng Xiaoping toward the West, toward the creation and consolidation of imperialist, warmongering and counterrevolutionary alliances with the West. Hua Guofeng came to the old continent for the second time (in August 1978 he visited Romaria and Yugoslavia) not because he was longing to see the "curiosities" of old Europe. No, now, just as at that time he came, with another mission, an anti-European mission against the freedom-loving peoples. Hua Guofeng came to Europe precisely to consolidate the bridges of friendship and cooperation built by Mao Zedong and Zhou Enlai not only in the economic and political field, but also in the military field. The emissary of the new Chinese social imperialism came to Europe to make himself at home for almost 1 month. That is an unusual practice, but for the Chinese revisionist leaders, it is normal thing. Hua Guofeng had warm and sincere talks in the European chancelleries and also in the business, commercial and industrial world, the most ardent representatives and defenders of Europe reaction, with Atlanticists and "Europeans." In fact, the main part of the trip has been devoted to meetings with the previously mentioned circles and visits to not only civilian factories and plants, but also to military production plants which particularly interest China. Thus, in Germany Hua Guofeng visited plants which build both civil and military aircraft. In London, negotiations were conducted for China to purchase Harrier bombers while they were at the factory producing engines for Rolls-Royce aircraft. Rolls-Royce has concluded a long-term agreement with China under which engines for supersonic aircraft, under British patent, are being produced for the Chinese Air Force.

Both social imperialist China and capitalist Europe harbor hegemonist claims. Both have offered to join the imperialist superpowers' club so as to take their place along the two superpowers--the United States and the Soviet Union. Therefore, the statements for a "strong and united Europe" and a "strong and prosperous China" were not accidental. Hua Guofeng expressed his satisfaction with the speed with which the "Western countries are moving toward unity and strength, and with the increasingly important role that the European Community is playing in international issues." Thus, China welcomes and applauds such an oppressive, exploitative and counterrevolutionary body like the EEC. That confirms once again what Comrade Enver Hoxha says in his political diary: That the Chinese, "as the dirtiest lackeys," defend any action taken by American imperialism and the bourgeois capitalist states and China applauds anything done by those great aggressive imperialist powers which oppresses the peoples."

Through the offers he made, the agreements he signed and those which he will sign with the Italian capitalists, Hua Guofeng is actually bringing home to China and his people new foreign enslavement, savage oppression and exploitation. The Chinese people see humiliation every day because the savage internal and external oppressors and exploiters and American, German and Japanese bankers, who are grazing in China as in their own pasture, are becoming kings and masters of China. The Chinese people see the results of that enslavement in the new, record price rises announced recently. They see it in the 20 million unemployed people.

Hua Guofeng's pilgrimage to Europe is totally anti-European, against the interests and aspirations of the European peoples and their peace and freedom. Therefore, the European peoples also express their deep indignation over the imperialist alliance of social imperialist China with capitalist Europe.

TRADE MINISTER RECEIVES KOSOVO ECONOMIC DELEGATION

AU151822 Tirana ATA in English 1050 GMT 15 Nov 79 AU

[Text] Tirana, November 15 (ATA)--Yesterday, the minister of foreign trade of the PSR of Albania, Nedin Hoxha, received the delegation of the Economic Chamber of the Autonomous Socialist Region of Kosovo, headed by its chairman, Nazmi Mustafa.

Present at the reception were the chairman of the Chamber of Commerce of the PSR of Albania, Nikolla Profi and others.

Present was also the economic adviser of the Embassy of the SFR of Yugoslavia to our country, Xhemal Husiq.

On occasion of the visit of the delegation of the Economic Chamber of the ASR of Kosovo, the Minister of Foreign Trade Nedin Hoxha gave a luncheon yesterday.

Present at the luncheon were the Vice Minister of Foreign Trade Myrteza Sinoimeri, the chairman of the Chamber of Commerce Nikolla Profi, the director of the fourth department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Justin Papajorgji and others.

Present was also the charge d'affaires A.I. of the embassy of the SFR of Yugoslavia, Spasoje Tuniq.

ACHIEVEMENTS IN GRAIN PRODUCTION APPLAUDED

AU151720 Tirana ATA in English 1025 GMT 15 Nov 79 AU

[Text] Tirana, November 15 (ATA)--From 1976 and on, Albania is self-sufficient in bread grains. It has even become possible for her to export part of her grain production. This is the result of the all-round work carried out for the setting of an independent economy. In order to carry out this line, great care has been devoted, besides other sectors, also to the rapid development of agriculture. Over the years of people's power, the area of the arable land has increased two fold and over half of it has been put under irrigation. The increase of the level of the mechanization of the work processes and services to the farm crops, the extensive use of chemical fertilizers and of selected seeds and hybrids, etc, made possible a considerable increase in the yields of the farm crops. In 1978, the yield of wheat per hectare was 3.7 times higher than in 1960; of maize 4.2 times; sugar beet 2.7 times; milk per head of cow 2.6 times, etc.

All this made possible a five fold increase in farm and livestock production over the preliberation period.

CARTER FREEZES IRANIAN ASSETS; UN POSTPONES DEBATE

AU150932 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0530 GMT 15 Nov 79 AU

[Text] The state of Iranian-U.S. relations deteriorated during the past 24 hours. The occupation of the U.S. Embassy in Iran, which still continues, has prompted the U.S. administration to make a further step in this connection. U.S. President Carter has declared a state of national emergency which allowed him to freeze all Iranian assets in U.S. banks. This measure was preceded by the Iranian Government's threat to withdraw all Iranian assets from the U.S. banks.

In the meantime, there are reports from New York that the Security Council has postponed its decision on whether to discuss the Iranian-U.S. conflict in a separate session. This postponement was requested by the Iranian Foreign Minister Abolhasan Bani Sadr, who in the meantime has left Tehran for New York.

ENVOY TO UN: KAMPUCHEA RESOLUTION SEEKS TO LEGALIZE INTERFERENCE

AU150944 Sofia BTA in English 0815 GMT 15 Nov 79 AU

[Text] The United Nations, November 15 (BTA correspondent)--Every attempt at discussing "the situation in Kampuchea" in the absence and against the will of the true representatives of the people of Kampuchea would have meant an interference in the internal affairs of that country, an interference which stands at variance with the principles laid down in the Charter of the United Nations, said Mr Aleksandur Yankov, Bulgaria's permanent representative at the United Nations, who took the floor on the "situation in Kampuchea" issue artificially raised by the ASEAN countries in the General Assembly.

Stressing Bulgaria's staunch support for the lawful Government of Kampuchea--the People's Revolutionary Council--Mr Aleksandur Yankov said that the United Nations should build their relations with precisely that government, which was "the only competent authority exercising sovereign rights in the internal and external affairs of that country".

The Bulgarian representative said that it was the duty of the United Nations to head off any attempt at interference in the internal affairs of the People's Republic of Kampuchea. This is of vital importance for not only the people of Kampuchea, but for peace and security in Southeast Asia, as well.

Resolutely denouncing the unilateral draft resolution on the issue put forward by some Western and West-influenced countries, which is first of all seeking to accuse Vietnam of aggression and to underestimate the role of the Kampuchean people, Mr Aleksandur Yankov explicitly explained that this draft resolution sought to actually legalize the attempts at constant interference in the internal affairs of the people of Kampuchea, which could only lead to further straining the tension in the region.

Mr Aleksandur Yankov said that Bulgaria backs and joins as co-author the draft resolution on the matter, submitted by Laos in co-authorship with a number of other states, which insists on averting any foreign interference in the internal affairs of Kampuchea, on rendering humanitarian aid to the people of Kampuchea and on the peoples of Southeast Asia to solve all the problems of the region by themselves.

We, said Mr Yankov, believe that the General Assembly will not let itself be deceived, and the United Nations will not let itself be involved into political schemes which stand in high contrast with its aims and charter, in contrast with the basic rules of international law.

U.S. EMBASSY IN TEHRAN ACCUSED OF BEING SPY CENTER

DW152150 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 15 Nov 79 p 2 DW

[Commentary by R. I.: "Distorted Picture and Reflected Image--on the FRG Press Campaign Against Iran"]

[Text] The FRG media play an especially vile part in the present incendiary concert against the Islamic Republic of Iran. From frontpages, loudspeakers and screens the shout for military intervention of the United States is sounded in standardized hysteria. This is accompanied by unrestrained tirades of slander against the people and the representatives of the Islamic Republic. The racist notes struck in this respect can hardly any longer be described as subliminal. What is dominating above all is the incitement for intervention and "punitive action." "One loses one's temper," "America's vengeance is vowed" and "powerless rage" and "war psychosis" is being heated up. There is talk of "chaos" and "fanaticism." FRG journalists are generating many lines and words so as to conceal or undermine the essence of things. Just let us briefly unveil the motives of their attitude: 1) Rage at the lost pennies, or to be precise at the monopolies' at least limited possibilities for profits since the Iran people brought down the shah; 2) rage that the Iranian people now operate the oil taps themselves; and 3) rage that the conspiracy against the Islamic Republic has surfered a defeat.

Iran's Foreign Minister Bani Sadr stated that the U.S. Embassy in Tehran "had been an important center of a spy network covering Iran and our entire region." Question: Who is violating diplomatic practices? Those who are misusing diplomatic representations for espionage or conspiracies or those who are defending themselves against such misuse? It may be recalled that "diplomatic practices" of the aforementioned sort have a tradition in the FRG. The ill-famed SAVAK, the Iranian Gestapo, maintained--this was an open secret in Bonn--a huge apparatus in the shah's embassy. It could rely on the "good offices" of the FRG intelligence service BND in the spying upon and kidnaping of Iranian patriots.

4) Rage on the part of those who are busily fomenting anti-Iranian reaction and now find themselves disturbed and exposed; 5) rage on the part of those for whom sovereignty and self-determination are only disguised terms for their own power and profit interests. "When people are serious about these terms, however, then imperialism reveals its predatory teeth. Gunboat diplomacy, profit neurosis, choruses of hate and Karl May terminology are characteristic of the FRG bourgeois press reportage on Iran. This is a distorted picture of Iran but also a reflection of conditions in the FRG."

FRG REPORTAGE ON IRAN CRITICIZED

AU161115 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 15 Nov 79 p 5 AU

[ADN report from Bonn: "FRG Press Still Firing Campaign Against Iran--United States Called Upon To Direct Military Intervention]

[Text] FRG newspapers are continuing their incendiary campaign against the Iranian Revolution and its leading representative, Ayatollah Khomeyni, with an undisguished appeal to intervene directly with secret service and military means in Iran. Thus the Bonn newspaper DIE WELT under the headline "American Awakening" calls upon the United States to develop a "comprehensive concept of power politics" against Iran "which makes use of all the instruments." This requires a "functioning secret service" as well as "military demonstrations." With this DIE WELT unwittingly corroborates the statements by the Iranian side that the U.S. representation in Tehran was a center for espionage. The paper calls on the United States "to be ready for a determined self-confident power policy." At the same time, defamation and slander of the Iranian Revolutionary Council and the Iranian people are continuously growing in the FRG mass media's anti-Iranian campaign.

U.S. LACKS SUPPORT ON OIL ISSUE IN IRAN CRISIS

LD150814 East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 1800 GMT 14 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Iran intends to withdraw all its credit balances from the United States. Iran's acting foreign minister, Bani Sadr, told a news conference in Tehran today that the sum involved is about $12 billion. Meanwhile, it was reported from Washington that President Carter had ordered these monies to be frozen in U.S. banks.

At the insistence of the State Department, the U.S. Flour Corporation is withdrawing its engineers and technicians from Iran. The firm was participating in the construction of an oil refinery which is nearing completion.

From Tokyo it was learned that Japan will not join in any U.S. action against Iran. It had been learned that President Carter had briefed Premier Ohira about his latest measures, including his embargo on Iranian oil imports.

Venezuela has refused to step up oil deliveries to the United States. A statement by the relevant ministry in Caracas was preceded by press reports that Washington was putting pressure on the Government of Venezuela in order to compel it to make up for the loss of Iranian oil deliveries. Canada, too, does not intend to deliver additional oil supplies to the United States. A statement to this effect was published by Prime Minister Clark in the Ottawa JOURNAL.

FOREIGN MINISTRY PROTESTS WEST BERLIN POLICE MOVEMENTS

LD142340 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1717 GMT 14 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Berlin--On 13 and 14 November police forces from Berlin (West) were massively concentrated in several sections and on various city and mainline stations of the Deutsche Reichsbahn in West Berlin. The GDR Foreign Affairs Ministry has strongly protested to the West Berlin Senat against these unlawful acts by members of the West Berlin police, which constitute a renewed grave violation of existing rights and competences. The ministry expects the Senat to take the required measures to prevent such unlawful acts, the protest says.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON HONECKER'S VISIT TO ETHIOPIA

Speech at Awards Ceremony

AU151300 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 13 Nov 79 p 2 AU

[Speech by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, during presentation of 'Grand Star of International Friendship' to Ethiopian leader Mengistu Haile Mariam in Addis Ababa on 12 November]

[Text] Dear Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam, dear Ethiopian comrades and friends, it is an extraordinary pleasure for me to present you, dear Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam, with the order of the "Grand Star of International Friendship" on the decision of the SED Central Committee, the State Council and the GDR Council of Ministers. This high award pays tribute to your outstanding merits as a statesman, your consistent stance for national independence, peace and social progress in the struggle against imperialism and reaction, against colonialism, racism and neocolonialism. At the same time we thus express our great esteem for your personal contribution to the development of close friendly relations between our two peoples and to the strengthening of fruitful cooperation between Socialist Ethiopia and the GDR.

Today we honor you as an outstanding African statesman and politician, and as a brave patriot and revolutionary who dedicates all his strength and energy to the liberation of his people from serfdom and exploitation, to the building of a new, humane life. Under your tested leadership, the Ethiopian people have effected social, economic and political transformations of historical portent and the face of your country has undergone a fundamental change.

Dear Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam, in the name of the SED Central Committee, the State Council, the Council of Ministers and in the name of the GDR people I congratulate you most cordially on this high award.

In the name of the compatriots of Karl Marx, I wish you further successes in your responsible activity for the benefit of the Ethiopian people, health and personal well-being.

Honecker Dinner Toast

AU151255 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 13 Nov 79 pp 3-4 AU

[Toast by Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary, at dinner given in his honor by Mengistu Haile Mariam, Ethiopian Provisional Military Administrative Council chairman, at the Addis Ababa National Palace on 12 November]

[Text] Esteemed Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam, esteemed comrades, members of the Provisional Military Administrative Coucil, esteemed comrades ministers, ladies and gentlemen of the diplomatic corps, dear friends and comrades:

On behalf of the GDR party-state delegation and on my own behalf I thank you very much for the exceedingly cordial and fraternal reception in your beautiful country. We received your invitation with great pleasure. We are deeply moved at staying with good friends and companions on our road with whom we are linked by common views and aims.

The Ethiopian Revolution has swept away the feudal-capitalist system and has opened for your people the road into a future worthy of man. At the same time it has endowed the relations between our states and peoples with new dimensions and prospects. This was impressively stressed by your visit to the GDR last year, esteemed Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam.

Permit me to convey to the brave Ethiopian people the fraternal greetings of the GDR people. We feel sincere respect for the courageous Ethiopian people who, under your leadership, dear Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam, have successfully defended their revolution against the machinations of internal and external enemies. For centuries they fought gallantly and unsparingly for a unitary state, for preserving sovereignty and national independence. The heroism of the Ethiopian soldiers and peasants in repelling all colonial attempts at subjugation and the heroic guerilla fighting against fascist occupation are among the finest chapters in the history of the African Continent.

Today we congratulate you, dear Ethiopian friends, on the important political successes and positive results of your economic campaign. We congratulate you on your military victories, through which you safeguard the revolutionary achievements and successfully ward off the attacks against your country's territorial integrity.

We know from our own experience that revolution is no easy path. The new social order which puts an end to man's exploitation by man must press its way against the embittered resistance of the old and obsolete system. You are making great efforts to overcome the grim legacy of the past and to build a new life, the fruits of which will benefit everyone. We regard your leadership's decision to form a vanguard party guided by the ideas of Marxism-Leninism as a logical, consistent step on the road of the Ethiopian Revolution. For this, we wish you success from the bottom of our heart.

The example of Ethiopia shows everyone that national independence can lead to a life worthy of human beings only if it is combined with liberation from imperialist exploitation. In this sense, too, the Ethiopian revolution has enriched in an outstanding manner the liberation struggle of the African peoples.

The prerequisites for goodneighborly relations and constructive cooperation of the people exist if the principles of the basic documents of the United Nations as well as the OAU are fully respected. We are convinced that--as you, esteemed Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam, stressed in your speech on the occasion of the 5th anniversary of the Ethiopian revolution--all states, including those in this region, can peacefully live and work together.

The peoples of Africa are determined to break the centuries-old vicious circle of oppression, dependence and exploitation. For this, they have loyal allies in the countries of the socialist community. Alongside the nonalined states we advocate that peoples of Africa, Asia and Latin America more and more comprehensively become independent architects of their new, better life. They are not to be pawns of imperialist hegemonic ambitions but active co-shapers of new, democratic international relations, including the world economy.

The greatest obstacles on this road are the constant efforts of reactionary imperialist quarters by their neocolonialist policy to push the march of the African peoples into a direction that suits them. As we all know, they are stepping up their attempts to interfere in the internal affairs of the nationally liberated states. We emphatically condemn the endeavors of these forces to set up new military pacts and bases, to expand their military presence and, by means of so-called intervention forces, to impose their will upon sovereign states. We regard this as a serious threat to international security and to peace.

Dear comrades and friends, ladies and gentlemen, as our exchange of opinions today has confirmed, we fully and absolutely agree that the struggle for peace has become a battlefield in which decisions are made that are of great importance for the future of mankind. From Berlin Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Supreme Presidium chairman, recently submitted new peace proposals. Ever since, they have been in the focus of world political discussion. The response to these proposals marks the parting of the ways. All those who want peace and detente support the Soviet initiative, for without the limitation and halting of the arms race, without disarmament, there is no road to a safe peace.

The ratification of the SALT II agreement and negotiations on SALT III are of the greatest importance for the further limitation and reduction of strategic armaments. This would help bring about progress in other sectors of military detente as well. Progress in these fields would release enormous resources. They could be used to solve burning social and economic problems in large parts of the world. This would especially benefit the nonalined states, which at their recent Havana summit meeting impressively emphasized their constructive role in international relations.

The GDR and Socialist Ethiopia are standing side by side in the camp of the forces of peace, freedom, independence and of social progress. We are at one with you, esteemed Ethiopian friends, in actively supporting the just struggle of the peoples in southern Africa. Through the continuing oppression of the peoples of Zimbabwe and Namibia the imperialist circles and racists have created a dangerous hotbed of conflict that is threatening peace and security not only in that region.

The problems in the south of Africa can be lastingly solved only if the peoples of Zimbabwe and Namibia, led by the Patriotic Front and by SWAPO, and the people of South Africa, under the leadership of the African National Congress, take their fate into their own hands and implement their right to self-determination, and if the inhuman apartheid regime is eliminated.

We resolutely oppose all attempts to establish illegal colonial regimes in these countries. Together with the other states of the socialist community the GDR urgently demands the implementation of the sanctions against Rhodesia adopted by the United Nations, as well as effective sanctions of the Security Council against South Africa. We emphatically condemn the continuing aggression of the racist regimes against the People's Republic of Angola, the People's Republic of Mozambique, the Republic of Zambia and other states of this region, with whom we are linked by unbreachable solidarity. Peace-loving mankind must not stand idly by watching these barbaric machinations. With particular pleasure I affirm the concurrent solidarity of our two states with the struggle of the Arab peoples who are victims of the continuing Israeli aggression. We jointly support the just struggle of the Palestinian Liberation Organization for insuring the Palestinian people's right to self-determination, including their right to a state of their own.

Esteemed Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam, dear comrades and friends, recently we celebrated the 30th anniversary of our GDR together with our friends, among them a delegation of Socialist Ethiopia. We were able to strike a positive balance of social development. The fraternal alliance with the USSR and the other states of the socialist community has proved to be the decisive fundament of our successes. It is one of our most precious achievements that the spirit of friendship among peoples and anti-imperialist solidarity is widely spread and deeply rooted in our country.

In our country's international relations the fighting partnership between our two countries occupies a firm place. Our cooperation, which has stood its test in the struggle against the common enemies, has dynamically developed in a historically brief span of time. It is based on the nation-linking ideas of Marxism-Leninism. In the political field it is reflected in numerous meetings of leading representatives. The economic relations are multifaceted and beneficial to both sides. The collaboration in the training of cadres is assuming a constantly growing importance. Our relations are developing steadily on the basis of a comprehensive long-term treaty system. Our visit to your beautiful country is a token of the firm anti-imperialist alliance between the GDR and Socialist Ethiopia, which belongs to the vanguard of the nationally liberated states. At this point I should like to assure the Ethiopian people and their leaders that we will continue unwaveringly and resolutely to stand at the side of the Ethiopian revolution.

I am convinced that our visit and the exchange of opinions with you, dear Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam, dear Ethiopian comrades of the Provisional Military Administrative Council, will give fresh impetus to our relations and will strengthen and deepen our cooperation to the benefit of both peoples.

Let us raise our glasses and drink to
---Our esteemed Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam
--Further success of the courageous Ethiopian people in continuing their people's revolution;
--Our friendship, solidarity and cooperation;
--The well-being of all Ethiopian comrades and friends present here.

Speech at Marx Monument

AU151258 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 14 Nov 79 p 3 AU

[Speech by Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary, at stone-laying ceremony for a Karl Marx memorial in Addis Ababa on 13 November]

[Text] Dear Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam, dear friends and comrades: Deeply moved, and with feelings of joy and pride, we are participating today, in the capital of Socialist Ethiopia, in the foundation-stone laying of a monument for Karl Marx, the greatest son of the German people, the founder of scientific socialism and of the international revolutionary workers movement.

In Karl Marx we honor the revolutionary and ingenious scientist, whose world historic greatness primarily lies in the fact that he discovered the law of development of the human society and that he pointed out the historical mission of the workers class in overthrowing the capitalist exploiters system and in building the socialist society. Together with his fellow-fighter Friedrich Engels, Karl Marx raised socialism from a utopian concept to a science; thus he gave the working masses the intellectual weapon for action to fulfill their dreams of a life worthy of human beings.

Under the banner of these scientific teachings that were further developed by Lenin, beginning with the Great October Revolution, the most tremendous transformation in mankind's history took place. It led to the establishment of the socialist world system and to the collapse of the imperialist colonial rule. The course of history is proving again and again the utterly unshakable vitality of Marxism-Leninism. It is omnipotent because it is true, because it supplies a scientifically sound answer to mankind's basic problems.

The work of Marx, Engels and Lenin is also in the focus of the attention of the peoples that have shaken off the yoke of colonialism and of tyranny and have chosen the road of building a new society free of exploitation and oppression. Being an ardent revolutionary and unshakable internationalist, Karl Marx stood at the side of the exploited and oppressed peoples. Through his insight into the processes of social development he revealed the nature and the mechanism of the colonial system of exploitation. He consistently advocated the implementation of equal rights for the oppressed and dependent peoples and recognized the great revolutionary strength inherent in them, which here is creating the new Socialist Ethiopia under the slogan "Revolutionary Fatherland or Death."

If the founder of scientific socialism is today receiving a monument from the brave Ethiopian people in their capital, then this is an act of symbolic importance. This foundation-stone-laying symbolizes the advance of social progress in this continent. It shows that millions of people of Afr a have begun to regard Marxism-Leninism as guide in their just struggle for national and social liberation

The revolutionary development of Socialist Ethiopia, too, documents the historical greatness of the emergence of the peoples of Africa from the darkness of exploitation, oppression and ignorance to the bright heights of social progress. We wish the Ethiopian people and their revolutionary leadership further great successes in defending and consolidating the revolutionary achievements, in mastering the building of a humane society liberated from exploitation.

With justified pride we can state that socialism is also victoriously advancing in Karl Marx's country of birth. What Karl Marx struggle for with all his revolutionary vigor has been implemented in the 30 years of the GDR, the first socialist worker-peasant state.

The good results of our policy aimed at the welfare of the working people and at the preservation of peace were possible because the SED creatively applied the objective natural laws, substantiated by Marxism-Leninism to the conditions of our country. Fully in the spirit of Karl Marx, the strengthening and deepening of friendship and cooperation with the states of Africa, Asia and Latin America are a primary concern of the GDR's policy.

Be it the growth and the prospering of the socialist world system, the successes of the national liberation movement, or the struggle of the exploited masses in the centers of capital--our world is filled with the teachings of Marx. As Engels said at Marx's grave, his name and his work will live on through the centuries. Added proof of this, among other things, is today's foundation-stone-laying for the first Karl Marx monument on African soil, here in Addis Ababa.

May the monument be a token of our unshakable adherence to the ideas of Karl Marx who in his Feuerbach theses declared that in the past the world was merely interpreted in different ways but that what mattered was to change it. May this monument inspire the confidence that the time is not far off when all peoples will have liberated themselves from the yoke of exploitation and oppression, and so let me say at this sacred place and at this moment: Long Live Marxism-Leninism, the revolutionary banner of our struggle for peace, democracy and socialism!

Meeting With OAU Officer

LD151020 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1856 GMT 14 Nov 79 LD

[Excerpts] Addis Ababa--Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, paid a visit on Wednesday to the OAU General Secretariat in Addis Ababa. He met with OAU Secretary General Edem Kodjo, his deputies and the heads of mission of the OAU member states. Afterwards, he had a friendly exchange of views with Edem Kodjo. Erich Honecker was accompanied by GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer.

Edem Kodjo presented Erich Honecker with a fine edition of the Charter of African Unity. Erich Honecker made the following entry in the visitors' book at the OAU General Secretariat:

"The important contribution made by the OAU in strengthening peace and international security in the interest of the progress of mankind is highly appreciated by the German Democratic Republic. Our visit to the OAU General Secretariat in Addis Ababa is an occasion to reaffirm the GDR's active support for the just struggle of the peoples of Africa for national and social liberation and to express our readiness to develop friendly relations and fruitful cooperation with the states of your continent. We avail ourselves of this opportunity to pay tribute to the important role played by the OAU in the efforts of the African states to strengthen national independence and in the struggle of the states and peoples of Africa against imperialism, colonialism, racist oppression and neocolonialist exploitation. We also want to convey our best wishes for the further success of the OAU in the service of peace, security and progress in the world for the benefit of all people."

Remarks at OAU Headquarters

LD151045 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1935 GMT 14 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Addis Ababa (ADN correspondent)--The statement made by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, at the seat of the Organization of African Unity (OAU) in Addis Ababa on Wednesday (14 November 1979) runs as follows:

Dear Mr Secretary General, ambassadors and charges d'affaires:

I am very happy to pay my respects to the Organization of African Unity by calling on you, Mr Secretary General, at the organization's seat in the capital of Socialist Ethiopia, Addis Ababa. I listened with great attention to your remarks on the tasks of the Organization of African Unity in promoting the welfare of the peoples of Africa. It is with pleasure and satisfaction I wish to pay tribute to the historic emergence of the African peoples into a new future.

Proceeding from its political ideals and convictions, the German Democratic Republic has always stood in solidarity at the side of the African states and peoples waging a just struggle against colonialism, for state sovereignty and economic independence, for economic and social advancement.

Our socialist German state, which emerged with extirpation of fascism and racism, has always regarded the struggle against national oppression, racial discrimination and apartheid as an integral part of its foreign policy.

Mr Secretary General, the German Democratic Republic greatly appreciates the importance of the Organization of African Unity, which throughout the 16 years of its history has actively and effectively supported the African states in their struggle to strengthen their independence and to combat imperialism, racism, apartheid and neocolonialism. It continues to play an important role in the international life of our time.

Of equal importance is the contribution made by the organization, not least at its 16th summit conference in Monrovia last July, in support of the struggle of the liberation movements against the remnants of colonialism and racism.

Our country, which for many years has been giving direct assistance and support to the liberation organizations, closely cooperates with the Liberation Committee of the Organization of African Unity and is channelling a part of its material assistance for the peoples of Africa through the Liberation Committee.

Dear Mr Secretary General, my visit to the General Secretariat of the Organization of African Unity gives me a welcome occasion to reaffirm the unwavering support of the German Democratic Republic for the people of Zimbabwe and their legitimate representative, the Patriotic Front, and for the people of Namibia and their legitimate representative, SWAPO. I have expressed this support during several personal meetings which I have had with the leaders of these movements this year.

I cannot but note with concern that imperialist forces are trying, both by negotiations and by exerting direct pressure, to impose neocolonialist puppet regimes on the peoples of Zimbabwe and Namibia, and to stop them from gaining true independence and freedom. We are concerned that the real independence of these peoples be secured by a full transfer of power to their legitimate representatives, the Patriotic Front and SWAPO.

Permit me, Mr Secretary General, to emphasize our active support for the patriotic forces of South Africa, which, under difficult conditions, are waging an unsparing and just struggle against the infamous apartheid regime. The GDR, as a nonpermanent member of the Security Council, will also work with the United Nations for effective sanctions against the Republic of South Africa. In view of the continuing barbaric acts of aggression by the racist regimes against Angola, Mozambique, and Zambia, our special solidarity and active support goes out to these states.

I would emphasize with satisfaction that our talks with the chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council, Mengistu Haile Mariam, and the leadership of Socialist Ethiopia produced a complete concurrence of views on these issues, which are so important for the whole world. Like Socialist Ethiopia, we, too, emphasize the great and positive influence exerted by the Organization of African Unity on the solution of the Zimbabwe question and of the Namibia problem in the interests of the African peoples of the region.

I avail myself of the opportunity of my presence at the seat of the Organization of African Unity and my meeting with you, dear ambassadors and charges d'affaires, to reiterate the readiness of the GDR to enter into amicable and mutually beneficial cooperation with all OAU member states.

Permit me to emphasize in conclusion that the German Democratic Republic, standing as it does in the forefront of the fighters for peace, detente and disarmament, values the contribution of the African states and the OAU in strengthening international security and promoting arms limitation and disarmament.

The continuation and intensification of the arms race by imperialist circles is, in our view, the chief danger to peace, international security, detente and the independence of peoples. It is also a great burden for all peoples. We therefore actively support without reservation the new peace initiative recently proclaimed in Berlin by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev as a measures of strategic importance in our time.

Rest assured, dear Mr Secretary General, that the peoples and states of Africa can always rely on the socialist German Democratic Republic as a loyal friend and a reliable ally in their just struggle for national and social liberation, the strengthening of national sovereignty and in the achievement of their economic independence.

I wish you, Mr Secretary General, and all staff of the General Secretariat of the Organization of African Unity vigor, success and personal well-being in your responsible work in the service of the OAU's lofty aims.

Friendship Treaty

LD151920 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1615 GMT 15 Nov 79 LD

["Text of the GDR-Ethiopia Treaty of Friendship"--ADN headline]

[Text] Addis Ababa--Treaty of friendship and cooperation between the German Democratic Republic and Socialist Ethiopia:

The GDR and Socialist Ethiopia, proceeding from the traditionally close relations of friendship, cooperation and anti-imperialist solidarity existing between the two states and peoples,

Convinced that the further consolidation and strengthening of the relations of friendship and all-round cooperation which have come into being between them correspond to the fundamental national interests of the peoples of the two countries,

Conscious of their responsibility to contribute to the consolidation of world peace and international security in the interest of the peoples of all countries,

Inspired by the ideals of the struggle for national independence and social progress, against imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism, hegemonism, expansionism, racism and apartheid,

Desiring to promote the unity of action and cooperation of all progressive forces in the struggle for peace, freedom, independence and social progress,

Affirming their active support for the aims and principles of the UN Charter,

Having regard to the declaration on the principles of friendship and cooperation between the GDR and Socialist Ethiopia of 29 November 1978,

Affirming their desire to consolidate and develop still further the existing relations of friendship and the mutually advantageous cooperation between the two states and peoples,

Resolved to assist each other in the establishment and development of the conditions for the consolidation and development of the revolutionary socioeconomic achievements of both peoples,

Have resolved to conclude this treaty and agreed as follows:

Article 1

The high contracting parties declare their resolve to consolidate the relations of friendship between their states and peoples and to fashion and further develop to this end their cooperation in politics, economics, trade, science, culture, technology and other spheres on the basis of the principles of the sovereign equality of state, territorial integrity. The inviolability of frontiers, equality and noninterference in internal affairs.

Article 2

The high contraction parties shall promote all-round cooperation in the spheres of science, culture, education, literature, the arts, the press, radio, television, films, the health service, sport, the training of cadres, the exchange of experience and in all other spheres with a view to a deeper understanding of the life, the work and achievements of the peoples of the two countries.

Article 3

The high contracting parties, which attach great importance to their cooperation in economics and trade, extend and deepen their cooperation and exchange of experience in these fields. These relations are based on equality, mutual advantage and the most favored nation principle.

Article 4

The high contracting parties pursue a policy of peace in order to consolidate friendship and cooperation between all peoples.

The German Democratic Republic respects the peace-loving foreign policy of Socialist Ethiopia which is based on the aims and principles of the charter of the Organization for African Unity and the nonalined movement, and which constitutes an important factor in the development of international cooperation and peaceful coexistence.

Socialist Ethiopia respect the peace-loving foreign policy of the GDR which derives from the very nature of the socialist state and has as its aim the consolidation of friendship and cooperation between all peoples.

Article 5

The high contracting parties shall continue to render an active contribution to the struggle for peace and international security and make every effort to deepen and expand the process of detente, assert universal and complete disarmament, including nuclear disarmament, and take a stand for the settlement of all international disputes by peaceful means without prejudice to the legitimate right of states to individual or collective self-defense against aggression in accordance with the UN Charter.

Article 6

The high contracting parties shall closely cooperate also in the future in the struggle against the forces of imperialism, neocolonialism, hegemonism, expansionism and for the liquidation of all remnants of colonialism as well as of racism and apartheid in all their forms.

Article 7

The high contracting parties take a stand for the creation of a new international economic order on a basis of equality and democracy, free from imperialist exploitation.

They continue to affirm and support the sovereign right of peoples to control constantly their natural resources and to use them.

Article 8

The high contracting parties shall consult each other on important international issues affecting the interests of both countries.

Article 9

The high contracting parties solemnly declare that neither of them shall enter into alliances or participate in any measures or actions whatsoever which are directed against the other high contracting party.

Article 10

The high contracting parties declare that no provision of the present treaty affects their obligations arising from existing international treaties or from regional or international organizations of which they are members, and undertake not to enter into any international agreements whatsoever which are incompatible with the provisions of the present treaty.

Article 11

All questions arising between the high contracting parties regarding the interpretation or application of this treaty shall be resolved in the spirit of friendship, understanding and mutual respect by bilateral negotiations.

Article 12

This treaty requires ratification and enters into force with the exchange of the instruments of ratification which will take place in Berlin, the GDR capital.

Article 13

This treaty is valid for a period of 20 years from the date of its coming into force.

It shall be extended automatically for 5 years at a time unless one of the high contracting parties states its desire in writing to terminate it 12 months prior to the expiry of the above named period.

This treaty is done in two originals each in the German, Amharic and English languages, all texts being equally authentic.

Done in Addis Ababa in 1979.

For the German Democratic Republic: Erich Honecker
For the Socialist Ethiopia: Mengistu Haile Mariam

Departure From Addis Ababa

LD151154 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0731 GMT 15 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Addis Ababa--The GDR party and state delegation, led by Erich Honecker, ended its 4-day official friendly visit to Socialist Ethiopia on Thursday morning. The delegation left from the Bole International Airport for Aden for an official friendship visit to the PDRY. Erich Honecker and Mengistu Haile Mariam bid farewell to each other on the gangway as friends and comrades in arms. In a brief statement just before departure, Erich Honecker affirmed that the visit had strengthened the delegation he was leading in the conviction that friendship and solidarity between the two states and peoples would continue to be consolidated further.

HONECKER CABLES ANGOLAN PRESIDENT ON NATIONAL DAY

AU141310 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 10-11 Nov 79 p 1 AU

[Cable from Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee General secretary and GDR State Council chairman, to Jose Eduardo Dos Santos, President of the MPLA Labor Party and president of the People's Republic of Angola]

[Text] Berlin (ND)--On the occasion of the fourth anniversary of the proclamation of the People's Republic of Angola I convey fraternal greetings and cordial congratulations to you, the Central Committee of the MPLA Labor Party and the Angolan people on behalf of the SED Central Committee, the State Council and the people of the GDR.

The victory of the Angolan people in the national anti-imperialist liberation struggle and the proclamation of the People's Republic of Angola are historic events. Under the leadership of its revolutionary spearhead, the MPLA Labor Party, your people are achieving significant successes in overcoming the heavy heritage of colonialism, in transforming the country socioeconomically and on the path of socialist orientation. The progress achieved in difficult struggles and hard work fill the GDR people with great pleasure. I am convinced that the close relations of fraternal friendship, anti-imperialist solidarity and cooperation between our peoples, parties and states will continue to develop and deepen. We reaffirm our firm solidarity with the Angolan people in warding off the heinous acts of aggression of the South African racist regime.

Accept, esteemed Comrade President, my best wishes for the Angolan people, for the MPLA Labor Party and its Central Committee. I wish you the best of health and creative strength in your responsible activity for the benefit of the Angolan people.

TRADE, PAYMENT PROTOCOL FOR 1980 SIGNED WITH VIETNAM

LD151844 Budapest MTI in English 1030 GMT 15 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, November 14 (MTI)--Jozsef Kaplar and Nguyen Van Dao, deputy foreign trade ministers of Hungary and Vietnam respectively, signed the 1980 Hungarian-Vietnamese goods exchange and payment protocol in Budapest on Wednesday.

According to the stipulations of the agreement, the value of goods exchanged between the two countries next year will exceed 34 million roubles. The main items on Hungary's export list are medicines, telecommunication equipment, various instruments, metallurgical and chemical products, textiles and other consumer goods. The Hungarian deliveries will include for the first time big-capacity washing and pressing machines and electric boilers. In return, Hungary will import Vietnamese agricultural products, raw rubber, coffee, tea, food articles and handicrafts. A new item on the Hungarian import list will be raw and processed rabbit skin and the selection of Vietnamese balm--highly popular among Hungarians--will also expand.

The sphere of production cooperation between the two countries will extend to machine engineering and chemical industries in 1980.

Vietnamese Deputy Minister Nguyen Van Dao was received by Hungarian Foreign Trade Minister Peter Veress and Gyorgy Doro, deputy chairman of the National Planning Office and deputy head of the Hungarian section of the Hungarian-Vietnamese Commission for Economic and Technical-Scientific Cooperation.

NEMETH RECEIVES DELEGATION OF EAST BERLIN SED COMMITTEE

LD151950 Budapest MTI in English 1732 GMT 15 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, November 15 (MTI)--Karoly Nemeth, member of the HSWP Political Committee and secretary of the CC, received Thursday in Budapest the delegation of the Berlin party committee who are currently on a visit here under the leadership of Konrad Naumann, member of the German Socialist Unity Party Political Committee and first secretary of the Berlin party committee. The delegation is meeting an invitation by the HSWP's Budapest Committee.

The cordial and comradely talks were attended also by Lajos Mehes, member of the HSWP CC and first secretary of the Budapest Party Committee. Present was also Rudolf Rossmeisl, Budapest ambassador of the German Democratic Republic.

HUA VISIT ILLUSTRATES PRC'S QUESTIONABLE FUTURE INTENTIONS

AU141917 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 11 Nov 79 p 4 AU

[Ferenc Varnai article: "Slogans and Intentions: On Hua Guofeng's West European Visit"]

[Excerpt] During his visit to the leading Common Market countries, Hua Guofeng primarily promoted an improvement of political relations. In all the visited countries, he repeated, almost as a refrain, that China is interested in a militarily strong and politically united West Europe. The slogan a "United and Strong West Europe" serves a threefold purpose in the Chinese vocabulary.

First, it expresses Beijing's desire for NATO to exert increasing pressure on the Soviet Union. (Out of consideration for his hosts, Hua Guofeng refrained from naming the Soviet Union but used the cryptic term "hegemonist" when alluding to it.) The Chinese premier adopted a stand in favor of the continuation of the arms race; the deployment of new types of U.S. nuclear missiles threatening the Soviet Union and the East European countries--thus, also our country, as well as other countries--in West Europe; and the adventurous policy of "arm first and negotiate only afterwards" of the cold war supporters. He did this at a time when NATO is facing a grave decision concerning the fate of mankind.

Second, he endeavored to obtain additional western technology and credits to strengthen his country's industrial and military potential. He tried to interest the countries visited in modernizing industries dealing in crude oil and nonferrous metals extraction, metal smelting, electronics, motor vehicle and aircraft productions, transportation, telecommunications and armaments. In Great Britain, however--according to reports--he has succeeded in reaching an agreement to purchase 90 Harrier vertical take-off interceptor-bomber planes and other weapons as well. Beijing is prepared to pay for all this with uranium, crude oil, titanium, cobalt, wolfram and bauxite, and it needs foreign capital for extracting them. However, because extraction and production of raw materials and energy do not guarantee suitable collateral for repayment of the loans, he tried to enhance the motivation of the West through anti-Soviet political statements.

Third, his emphasis on West Europe's independent role and increasing stature also intimates his intention of taking advantage, if an opportunity arises, of capitalist Europe's intensifying rivalry with the United States, with which the Beijing leadership has some unsettled separate accounts: Let us bear in mind, for instance, the Taiwan problem, which is unresolved to this day, a problem over which Washington continues to keep Beijing waiting. However, the White House has taken and is about to take other steps: President Carter has signed a draft bill on granting China Most Favored Nation status. Secretary of Defense Brown is going to visit China in January and Hua Guofeng is expected in Washington at the beginning of next year. Actually, the Soviet Union, against which China is prepared to ally itself with anybody, even the United States, is considered the "main enemy" in China's current strategy. However, because there are enough obstacles to an open and unbridled collaboration with U.S. imperialism (for different reasons, such an alliance is opposed by considerable forces both in China and the United States), the Hua Guofeng clique is striving to pay greater attention to the development of relations with capitalist Europe. What the Beijing leadership would like to strengthen and weaken in Europe became particularly clear when Hua Guofeng applauded the attacks of West German revanchism against socialist GDR by proclaiming his "understanding" for the "Germans' national unity."

The socialist countries, including Hungary, are interested in China fulfilling a positive role in international life. However, what that requires is not windowdressing but deeds serving peace, security and disarmament and, not least of all, for China to normalize its relations with its socialist neighbors. As of yet, it does not show any serious intentions of doing so. The threat against Vietnam characterizes the shape of Beijing's endeavors today, and while China is building its relations with the leading capitalist countries in the spirit of such a policy, a China that isolates itself from the socialist countries is a weakened China and will be in a subordinate position toward imperialism.

FOREIGN PARTNERS BEHIND ON HEATING FUEL DELIVERIES

ID160651 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2100 GMT 15 Nov 79 LD

[Text] There will be enough heating fuel this winter but the range of available materials is small. The bulk of the stock is domestic coal, much of which is not of very high quality. Unfortunately, foreign partners have not delievered on time: GDR and Polish enterprises have delievered almost 100,00 tons less coal and coal briquettes than planned.

OIL INDUSTRY EFFORTS AIMED AT MAINTAINING CURRENT PRODUCTION

AU141837 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 11 Nov 79 p 6 AU

[Judit Koves article: "Hungary's Oil"]

[Summary] "The Hungarian crude oil industry's potential is limited. Its annual 2-2.2 million ton output satisfies slightly more than one-fifth of the present requirements. In spite of the best efforts of this sector of industry, it will only be possible to insure that the present quantity does not diminish in the future."

Following World War II, the largest oil deposit to date was discovered in 1951 in the vicinity of Nagylengyel, which accounted for 1.3 million tons of the country's overall oil output of 1.6 million tons by 1955, which all but satisfied its oil requirements at the time.

Prospecting was centered on the Great Plain area by the end of the fifties, and as a result, production also began in the Pusztafoldvar, Pustaszolos, Battonya and, above all, Algyo areas at the beginning of the sixties. The prospecting produced 47 precent of the country's 2.2 million ton output in 1978, by which time the Transdanubia rate had declined to 17 percent--380,00 tons.

Still, smaller deposits are also playing an important role, including Szeged-Moravaros, where 250,000 tons of oil is extracted through oblique drilling from under a residential area, or Kiskunhalas, which provided 20,000 tons of oil last year and is expected to account for more than 10 percent of the country's oil output by 1982.

"The role of the Great Plain is a determining one, not only in oil production, but in that of natural gas as well. More than 90 precent of the annual 7 billion cubic meters of natural gas is derived from there."

The cost of oil extraction is contantly increasing, because the newly discovered deposits lie considerably deeper and expensive special equipment is required for their exploitation. Even so, domestically produced oil costs only 11 percent of the world market price. Nowadays so-called secondary and tertiary oil extraction procedures are used, such as flooding the wells with water, carbon dioxide or other chemical substances to press out the oil and even igniting oil to produce steam to squeeze the oil up from wells near Eger.

"Prospecting for petroleum and the secondary and tertiary oil extraction processes promise fairly good results. Admittedly, the best that can be achieved through them is that the present 2-2.2 million ton quantity does not diminish in the coming decades. However, this will be a considerable achievement because even that will contribute to insuring that Hungary's oil continues to fulfill the important role it is playing in supplying the people's economy with energy."

LEADERS GREET ANGOLAN PRESIDENT ON ANNIVERSARY

LD092246 Warsaw PAP in English 2105 GMT 9 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 9 Oct, PAP--In connection with the 4th anniversary of the proclamation of the independence of Angola, falling on November 11, first secretary of the PUWP CC Edward Gierek, president of the Council of State H. Jablonski and chairman of the Council of Ministers Piotr Jaroszewicz sent a congratulatory message to President of the Popular Movement of the Liberation of Angola-Labor party and President of the People's Republic of Angola Jose Eduardo dos Santos.

GRUDZIEN ADDRESSES KATOWICE MEETING WITH SOVIETS

AU151128 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 13 Nov 79 p 4 AU

[PAP report: "Meeting in Katowice"]

[Text] Zdzislaw Grudzien, PZPR Politburo member and first secretary of the PZPR Voivodship Committee in Katowice, met with members of the scientific meeting of the Polish-Soviet Committee for Economic Sciences in Katowice on 12 November. Vice Premier Kazimierz Secomski and Katowice Voivoda Zdzislaw Legomski were present.

Zdzislaw Grudzien informed the Soviet guests about key problems of the Katowice region's socioeconomic development. Discussing the lines of development and modernization of metallurgy, Z. Grudzien stressed that the Katowice metallurgical combine, which is a symbol of Polish-Soviet cooperation, is creating conditions for modernizing not only the Polish metallurgical industry, but the entire national economy as well. He also discussed the initiatives of the Katowice Voivodship Party Organization to improve the living conditions of the voivodship's population and described measures to promote the development of science. He also stressed the importance of scientific-technical cooperation for the development of Poland and the USSR.

Zdzislaw Grudzien presented the delegation of Soviet economists with golden badges of the Polish-Soviet Friendship Society.

Academician Tigran Khachaturov, foreign member of the Polish Academy of Sciences and chairman of the Soviet delegation, expressed thanks for the cordial welcome experienced in Silesia.

PZPR CENTRAL COMMITTEE CONGRATULATES DANISH CP ON ANNIVERSARY

AU141350 Warsaw TRUBUNA LUDU in Polish 10-11 Nov 79 pp 1,2 AU

[Text] PAP, Copenhagen--The Danish Communist Party was 60 years old on 9 November. The jubilee was celebrated at the solemn session of the Danish Communist Party Central Committee on the same day.

The jubilee celebrations were attended by a PZPR delegation led by Comrade Jerzy Muszunski, director of the Central Committee Department of Ideoeducation Work.

On behalf of the workers class and all the working people in Poland, the PZPR Central Committee has sent the Danish Communist Party Central Committee a letter with warm greetings for the Danish communists. [paragraph continues]

The letter expresses great praise for the Danish Communist Party's indefatigable struggle for the country's socioeconomic transformations and stresses the internationalist ties of solidarity linking the two parties and the mutual support for their activities in the interest of peace, security and social progress in Europe and the world.

The PZPR Central Committee's letter to the leadership of the Danish Communist Party recalls that the PZPR is now getting ready for its eighth congress, which will outline the further construction of a developed socialist society in Poland.

Together with the Soviet Union and other socialist community countries People's Poland is consistently seeking to strengthen the process of international detente, to fully implement the CSCE Final Act and to actively support the nations' struggle for freedom and social progress.

In its letter the PZPR Central Committee extends to the Danish communists its wishes for the most favorable implementation of the resolutions of the 25th Congress of the Danish Communist Party and for many successes in daily activities. It also expresses the conviction that the anniversary celebrations of the Danish Communist Party will help strengthen the position of the communists among the working people and create a united front of the leftwing forces.

JAROSZEWICZ RECEIVES BRITISH AMBASSADOR, THATCHER'S LETTER

LD152336 Warsaw PAP in English 2100 GMT 15 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 15 Nov, PAP--Premier Piotr Jaroszewicz received today British Ambassador to Poland Kenneth Robert C. Pridham. During the visit the ambassador handed Polish premier a letter from British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher.

COUNCIL OF STATE RATIFIES AGREEMENTS, APPOINTS AMBASSADOR

LD152236 Warsaw PAP in English 2104 GMT 15 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 15 Nov, PAP--The Council of State of the Polish People's Republic met here today.

The council has ratified the Polish-Japanese agreement on trade and navigation, the convention on transmission and use of remote satellite earth and space research data, the convention on transfer of persons sentenced to imprisonment to the states that they are citizens of to serve the sentence there, the international convention on safe containers, amendments to the convention of intergovernment (?maritime) consultative organization and the convention No 113 of the International Organization of Labour on medical examination of fishermen.

The Council of State also appointed Wladyslaw Domagala extra-ordinary and plenipotentiary ambassador of the Polish People's Republic to the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma. Wladyslaw Domagala will perform the function of Polish ambassador in the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma alongside the ambassador's mission in the People's Republic of Bangladesh.

The Council of State has granted the request of 28 persons who applied for Polish citizenship.

POLITBURO DISCUSSES JABLONSKI VISIT, LAND MANAGEMENT, FOOD INDUSTRY

LD132346 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 13 Nov 79 LD

[Text] At today's session, the Politburo of the PZPR Central Committee acquanted itself with the course and results of the visits by Henryk Jablonski, chairman of the Council of State, to Mexico and Costa Rica. Approving the agreements and decisions made during the visits, the Politburo stressed that they are an important step in the development of Poland's relations with the Latin American countries, contributing to the widening of mutually beneficial economic cooperation as partners and of scientific-technological and cultural exchange. They also serve the implementation of the principles of Polish foreign policy aimed at strengthening the process of detente and peaceful cooperation among states.

The Politburo also examined a report on the state of management of agricultural and forestry land in the Gdansk and Sieradz voivodships. In both there has been further progress in this sector. In the management of land, priority is insured to farms with the best organizational and technical conditions for its intensive use in agricultural production. Attention was drawn to the need for a rigorous observance of the principles for protecting agricultural land and insuring its reclamation. It was seen as essential to further streamline in parishes the settling of formalities connected with the handing-over of land. It was also stated that it is essential to intensify efforts toward increasing the productivity of forests, including those (?which are) mainly the property of farmers.

As the next point on the agenda, the Politburo examined developments in the production of machinery and installations for the processing of food in the foodstuffs industry. The further increase in the production of foodstuffs provided for in the guidelines to the eighth party congress demands the modernization of the technical equipment in processing plants and also a better use of agricultural raw materials. The rise in production in recent years of the technical equipment for the foodstuffs industry is not enough to fully satisfy the existing requirements. In this connection the Politburo recommended a better use of reserves, especially the scientific-technical and production potential of the engineering industry and also the possibilities emerging from the developing cooperation and specialization within the framework of CEMA to further increase deliveries of machinery and installations for the foodstuffs industry.

BRIEFS

CONSULTATIONS WITH CSSR--Jaroslav Knizka, deputy foreign minister of the CSSR, has visited Warsaw for talks with Vice Foreign Minister Jozef Czyrek, Marian Dmochowski and Eugeniusz Kulaga on the further development of Polish-CSSR relations and on some problems of the current international situation. Jaroslav Knizek also was received by Foreign Minister Emil Wojtaszek. [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 26 Oct 79 p 8 AU]

PZPR DELEGATION IN FRG--PAP, Bonn--A delegation of the Institute of the Fundamental Problems of Marxism-Leninism, attached to the PZPR Central Committee, has visited the FRG under the chairmanship of Deputy Chairman Dr Augustyn Wajda at the invitation of the Institute for Marxist Studies and Research (IMSF) in Frankfurt on the Main in the FRG. The two institutes held a symposium during the visit. The delegation met with members of the leadership of the Regional Board of the DKP in Hessen. [Text] [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 29 Oct 79 p 2 AU]

UN DELEGATE EXPLAINS ABSTENTION ON KAMPUCHEA VOTE

AU160915 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0750 GMT 16 Nov 79 AU

[Text] United Nations, (AGERPRES), 16/11/1979--After the adoption in the UN General Assembly of the draft resolution advanced, by the member-states of the Association of South-East Asian Nations, in rounding off the debates on the item entitled "The Situation in Kampuchea", Romanian representative, Ambassador Teodor Marinescu made a declaration pointing out that the Romanian delegation discussed with the authors of the draft resolutions and with other delegations, with a view to reaching a resolution of understanding conducive to a political settlement of the situation in Kampuchea.

Setting out from the fact that such a solution could not be agreed upon--the speaker stressed--Romania considered it proper not [to] participate in voting [on] either of the resolutions, since she considers that essential at present is to find a way out of the present situation. The cessation of the fights in Kampuchea, the ending of the sufferings of the Kampuchean people, starting from the observance of the principles of national independence and sovereignty, territorial integrity, noninterference in internal affairs, while the Kampuchean people should be left to solve its problems freely, by itself.

Then, the Romanian representative underlined that Romania considers that now, it is more important than ever to do everything for reaching a political, negotiated solution which should secure national independence and sovereignty and the quiet of all states in Indochina, to remove any foreign military presence and any form of foreign interference, for establishing a climate of peace, good neighborliness and collaboration in that region in order to meet the interests of the respective peoples, of the cause of international peace and understanding.

I avail myself of this opportunity--the speaker said--to express Romania's hope that all involved parties will do everything for the cessation of the fights, for a political solution grounded on the observance of the fundamental principles of United Nations Charter, of national sovereignty and independence, territorial integrity, noninterference in internal affairs, nonrecourse to threat or use of force. We consider that this is a requirement of the policy of detente, international peace and collaboration.

COLLISION OF ROMANIAN TANKER, GREEK FREIGHTER REPORTED

AU151815 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1730 GMT 15 Nov 79 AU

[Text] Today while anchored in the Straits of the Bosporus, en route back to Romania, the Romanian tanker "Independenta" was struck by the Greek freighter ("Alianis") which had no pilot aboard. The collision occurred under good visibility conditions.

As a result of the collision, several explosions took place on the Romanian tanker and fire broke out. A great quantity of petroleum ran into the sea. The flames also spread to the Greek vessel.

According to information available thus far, three of the Romanian sailors were rescued from the water and taken to a hospital. The true situation will be known after access to the Romanian vessel is possible. Romania's consul general immediately went to the place of the accident, to Istanbul, together with Navrom's permanent representative.

At the party, state and Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu's personal recommendation, a special commission has been appointed which will take action on the spot, together with the Turkish authorities, to resolve the problems created by the accident.

The Romanian Government and our country's leadership are following the developments closely so as to be able to take all necessary measures. The authorities of the Port of Istanbul have declared the Bosphorus a dangerous area and have closed the port. Efforts are being made to bring the fire under control, sea traffic has been stopped in the area of the collision. The prosecutor of Haydarpasa has begun investigations into the reason for the collision.

TRADE PROTOCOL WITH CUBA SIGNED IN BUCHAREST

AU152027 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1848 GMT 15 Nov 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 15/11/1979--On Thursday afternoon, Cornel Burtica, Romanian deputy prime minister, minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation, received Jose de la Fuente, deputy minister of foreign trade of the Republic of Cuba, with whom he had talks on the development of the Romanian-Cuban economic relations.

The same day a protocol was signed in Bucharest between the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Government of the Republic of Cuba on goods exchanges for 1980 and the credit agreement between the foreign trade ministries of the two countries regarding the delivery to Cuba of Romanian machines and equipment for the 1980-1981 period. On the basis of these documents the reciprocal goods exchanges will score an important growth as to 1979.

DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS WITH SAINT LUCIA ESTABLISHED

AU150932 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0820 GMT 15 Nov 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 15/11/1979--Wishing to develop the relations of friendship and collaboration between their peoples and countries, the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Government of Saint Lucia decided to establish diplomatic relations at ambassadorial level starting November 1, 1979 without accrediting, in this stage, ambassadors resident. The two governments express the conviction that the establishment of diplomatic relations will help the development of the relations between the two countries and peoples, to mutual interest, in the interest of peace and international collaboration.

BURTICA RECEIVES PERUVIAN INDUSTRY MINISTER

AU151320 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1200 GMT 15 Nov 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 15/11/1979--During the interview in Bucharest on November 15 between Cornel Burtica, deputy prime minister and minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation, and Jorge du Bois Gervasi, Peruvian minister of industry, commerce, integration and tourism, analyzed were new possibilities of further developing economic cooperation and collaboration, cooperation in production, in various domains of joint interest, of expanding and diversifying mutually advantageous commercial exchanges.

SUPPORT FOR TURNING BALKANS INTO PEACE ZONE REITERATED

AU131935 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1854 GMT 13 Nov 79 AU

["Steady Concern to Turn the Balkans Into a Zone of Peace and Collaboration"--AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 15/11/1979--Starting from the political, economic and social realities in the Balkans, from the importance of the place the region holds in Europe and in the world, Romania has always acted consistently for building a climate of good neighborliness, friendship and mutually advantageous collaboration, for turning the Balkans into a zone of good neighborliness, collaboration, peace and detente, into a region free of nuclear weapons, military troops and foreign bases, from which the policy of force and threat of force should be completely abolished. This meets the aspirations of all the peoples living in this area, their interests in progress and development and is an important contribution to building European security, to insuring peace on the continent.

In Romania's conception the promotion of inter-Balkan collaboration should be grounded on full equality and equity, respect for the political options of each and every state in the region and for its relations with states outside the area.

Reaffirmed by the Eleventh RCP Congress and sanctioned in the party programme, this basic orientation of the Romanian foreign policy is materialized in the steady expansion of the relations of friendship and manysided collaboration with the other countries in the Balkans. As a matter of fact Romania considers that the possibilities of inter-Balkan collaboration are practically inexhaustible as regards its concrete aspects. There are broad prospects of cooperation especially in energy, transports, in fighting environmental pollution, prospecting and capitalizing new deposits, jointly building economic units, setting up joint companies and in cooperation on third markets. The chronicle of Romania's cooperation with the Balkan countries notes the joint building, by Romania and Bulgaria, of the Turnu-Magurele-Nikopol hydropower system and of the heavy equipment and machine manufacturing enterprise of Giurgiu-ruse, by Romania and Yugoslavia of the Iron Gates II hydropower system 50 km down stream, the other big Romania-Yugoslav system on the Danube, the Iron Gates I., the building of the big petro-chemical complex of Pancevo in Yugoslavia, the building in Turkey of the refinery in central Anatolia, the drilling operations with Romanian oilfield equipment in the Nestos delta in the north of Greece, the expansion of the Romanian-Albanian economic collaboration. In the last five years the Romanian-Turkish economic exchanges increased six times while the Romanian-Hellenic ones grew twice.

A telling expression of the constructive spirit of the inter-Balkan collaboration is the steady concern of Romania--that has friendly relations of good collaboration and has no problems with any of the countries in the area--for the political, peaceful settlement of the problems still existing among some Balkan states by means of negotiations among the sides directly concerned. On this basis Romania declared for the settlement of the Cyprus issue, of the Greek-Turkish litigation on the Aegean Sea and for the surmounting of other regional difficulties.

A contribution of greatest significance to the development of the relations of friendship and collaboration in various domains of activity between Romania and the other Balkan countries was made by the multiple meetings and contacts at various levels, by Romania's active participation in Balkan meetings, in the activities of various bodies of inter-Balkan collaboration and in the traditional cultural and sport events.

CEAUSESCU SPEAKS AT BUCHAREST PARTY ORGANIZATION MEETING

AU121925 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 9 Nov 79 pp 1, 3 AU

[Speech by RCP Secretary General Nicolae Ceausescu at Conference of the Bucharest Municipal RCP Committee on 8 November]

[Text] Esteemed comrades, I want to begin by conveying to you, to all the participants in the Bucharest Party Organization Conference, to the communists and to all the working people of Bucharest, warm greetings and best wishes on behalf of the party Central Committee and on my own behalf. (loud cheers and applause, chants of "Ceausescu-RCP!")

The party organization and working people of Bucharest come to the 12th congress with remarkable results in all areas of activity. Indeed, it is noteworthy that this month, on 5 November, the capital fulfilled the plan for the first 4 years of the 5-year plan and even exceeded the plan considerably. In point of fact, the working people of Bucharest have made remarkable and very important contributions to the general nationwide achievements. I will only mention the fact that the capital contributed 18 billion of the 70 billion lei worth of industrial production in these 4 years in excess of the plan production in the entire country; that is a very important and gratifying fact. It demonstrates that the party organizations and working people of Bucharest have been working intensively and have optimally fulfilled their tasks in various areas of activity.

Considerable results have also been attained in other fields-- education, science and culture--fields which have a very important place in the capital. Achievements have been recorded in the areas of housing and in raising the living standard of all the working people. Those achievements constitute a major part of the successes that all our people are recording in steadily fulfilling the program on building the comprehensively developed socialist society in Romania.

However, I will not speak about successes now, because we will present them in detail at our forthcoming congress. At this Conference of the Bucharest Party Organization I want to stress that the achievements attained demonstrate the strength and organizational capabilities of the party organizations and of the communists. The fact that the party organizations and the communists were capable of pooling all the working people's efforts in fulfilling their greatly responsible tasks demonstrates that both the sector committees and the municipal committee have been working efficiently. At the same time, we must stress that all those great achievements clearly demonstrate the creative force of our wonderful workers class, of all the working people in Bucharest who--like all our people--are steadily implementing the domestic and foreign policies of the party and state. For all those achievements, I want to convey warm congratulations and wishes for ever new successes to the communists and to all the working people of the capital. (loud applause and cheers; prolonged chants of "Ceausescu-RCP!")

I hope you will join me in conveying, from the Conference of the Bucharest Party organizations, warmest congratulations to all our party members, to the working people and all our people, for their wonderful achievements, for the enthusiasm and devotion with which they are implementing the party's policy and meeting with the 12th party congress. I wish them all ever greater successes! (loud applause and cheers; prolonged chants of "Reelect Ceausescu at the 12th Congress!")

Dear comrades, the 12th congress will adopt very important documents for Romania's development over the 1981-85 period and for the steady fulfillment of the program on continuously raising our country to new peaks of progress and civilization. You are familiar with those provisions, which will be debated in detail at the congress; in point of fact, this conference adopted them unanimously a short while ago and authorized its delegates to the congress to support them. Hence, I will not talk about them now. I will only mention the fact that in the future development of our fatherland the capital will be given further, particularly important tasks in all areas. Currently, about 15 percent of the entire industrial production is manufactured in Bucharest. Some of the most sophisticated branches are concentrated here: in the coming 5-year plan, the aeronautics industry, the electronics industry, and the production of atomic-nuclear centers [as published] will greatly develop in Bucharest. That means that the working people and communists of Bucharest will have special tasks to fulfill. We plan to place special emphasis, not so much on the further intensive development of industry, as on raising its technical and qualitative level.

In fact, everything that is achieved in the capital in the coming 5-year plan will be based particularly on a better labor organization, on efficient utilization of existing facilities and on additional technological development of the existing economic enterprises and units. We are even thinking of gradually moving some of the industrial units from Bucharest to other localities around the capital, so as to insure a better distribution of production forces and to raise the technical and qualitative level of Bucharest's industrial activities.

In view of the above, it is self-evident that the party organization of the capital will have to take more resolute steps to eliminate shortcomings and improve its activities in all areas. In particular, as we stated this year on the occasion of visits to several Bucharest enterprises, we must resolutely concentrate on the automation and cybernation of entire plants and sections, beginning with those in which working conditions are more difficult and with hot sectors [sectoare clade], as well as other sectors and sections; we should thus be able to increase labor productivity considerably. We must keep in mind the fact that there are only very reduced possibilities for further increasing the number of working people in Bucharest's industry. Hence, all the increases planned must be achieved through automation, mechanization and cybernation, through the introduction of modern control of technological processes. We must resolutely introduce sophisticated computers in production--as I also stressed in another country--not primitive ones, reflecting the capabilities and intelligence of their creators. (loud applause)

Greater stress will also have to be placed on the scientific organization of production and labor, so as to be able to fulfill the plan targets with our current facilities and manpower.

I want to call your attention especially to the issue of economic efficiency. In fact, I would like to point out that that problem has not been sufficiently discussed and examined at this conference. We must continually keep in mind the fact that the issue of economic efficiency--reducing material and energy consumption, recovering and reutilizing materials--is a very important goal, included in the documents that will be debated at the 12th congress and which involves specific tasks for the party organization, the working people and the leadership councils of all Bucharest socio-economic units.

Resolute steps must be taken to steadily implement the new economic mechanism in all its aspects and not only what certain enterprise leaderships consider advantageous for themselves. [paragraph continues]

Comrades, the main thing is that all activities should be based on economic principles, on the enterprises' own budgets and that each enterprise would indeed be responsible for how it manages the means entrusted to it by society, for putting them to maximum use, for showing maximum profitability and savings and of course, for increasing profits as much as possible and for delivering to the national budget as great a share as possible, in the general interests of the development of our society and of raising our people's well-being. The workers self-management and self-administration envisaged under the new economic mechanism must be implemented in all sectors and must lead to enhancing the responsibility of the collective bodies, the general meetings and all working people for carrying out satisfactory activities. I believe that Bucharest has everything necessary to show much better results by 1980 in the implementing of those principles.

Dear comrades, the largest number of research and design institutes and a large number of scientists are active in Bucharest and hence the capital has great responsibilities in the fulfillment of the program-directive dealing with the development of scientific activities. More resolute steps must be taken to intensify research activities and increase the contribution of science to solving the complex problems of our society's development and the problems of raw materials and energy supply, to designing new, superior materials and to capitalize more intensively on Romania's potential to meet the requirements of our rapidly developing national economy.

Similarly, institutes of higher learning and other educational establishments in Bucharest hold a very important place within our educational system. Hence, the Bucharest party organization and the communists active in those institutes bear great responsibilities for the steady implementation of the party's decisions and of the laws envisaging an educational system capable of meeting the requirements of our society's modern development, of closely linking education to research and production and of training future specialists for all areas of activity. Generally speaking, greater attention should be paid to the training of cadres, in view of the fact that raising the technological and qualitative level, automation and cybernation of production require a rapid growth in the level of professional, technical and scientific training of all the working people. In that field, too, responsible steps must be taken to fulfill the established provisions and tasks.

Naturally, we must insure fulfillment of production to meet the requirements of our economy and people, as well as export commitments. Here, too, the capital occupies an important place. I think that in the current 5-year plan the capital's export achievements fell short of what the working people of Bucharest can and should achieve. It must be clear to all of us that foreign trade--export and import--is an essential facet of smooth production. To secure the raw and other materials we need, we must export. And we must export what is in demand in international markets, must intensify production sharing with both socialist and developing states and with other countries, including the capitalist developed ones, proceeding from the need to actively participate in the international division of labor. Next year and also throughout the 1981-85 5-Year Plan, exports must considerably exceed imports, as we must both secure means for paying for imports and repay the debts we incurred in previous years. That is why we must think twice before importing. Naturally, we will continue to import, and a great many products. However, we must weigh every import responsibly and import only what is absolutely necessary, especially in the area of machine-building, and others, too, and must endeavor to locally manufacture goods that used to be imported, placing great emphasis on production sharing, which should insure an appropriate balance between imports and exports. Bucharest has much potential in that respect and I hope that it will act responsibly to optimally fulfill its tasks.

The programs for the coming 5-year plan envisage important provisions concerning a general increase in the people's living standard. As is known, the 11th congress' provisisons concerning increases in the living standard over the current 5-year plan are being considerably surpassed. Remunerations have been increased by about 32 percent, as compared to the 18-20 percent envisaged at the 11th congress. These achievements demonstrate that everything that we are doing in our country is devoted to the development of the fatherland, to consolidating the material-technical basis of socialism and communism, to continuously raising the people's well-being--the supreme goal of the communists' policy, the essence of the comprehensively developed socialist society that we are building in Romania. (loud applause and cheers; prolonged chants of "Ceausescu-RCP!")

Among other things I want to mention that by 1980, meat consumption per capita, for example, will amount to about 68 kg in Bucharest, as much as we envisage as a national average in 1985. Naturally, the larger consumption in Bucharest accounts for the fact that supplies in other localities are supplemented by the produce brought to the market by peasants. However, we believe that the general consumption rates recorded in our country insure a rational diet. As I said before, as far as calories per capita is concerned, we can state that we have reached a rational consumption level, which should not be exceeded, because anything over 3,200 calories per capita is over physiological requirements. We must keep in mind that we need a vigorous people, a strong people who should indeed be capable of advancing rapidly toward communism. (prolonged applause)

We have attained good achievements in the housing sector. The capital has its positive results in that respect, although--as has been pointed out at the conference--there are still serious lags, which means that the party organization committee and the people's council should take resolute measures to optimally fulfill the housing program for this 5-year plan. Approximately 200,000 apartments are envisaged to be built in the coming 5-year plan and if provisions for the current 5-year plan are not fulfilled, that program will probably have to be supplemented so that the entire housing volume for 1975-1985--close to 400,000 apartments--should be completed by 1985. In fact, considering the fact that over 500,000 apartments would have been built in the capital between 1970 and 1985, this means that over 1.5 million people, that is to say over 3/4 of Bucharest's inhabitants, will live in new apartments. We believe that that will generally solve the housing problem in the capital and that each family will thus have adequate housing conditions. (loud and prolonged applause)

A new political-administrative center will be built in the coming 5-year plan, actually as of next year. Practically speaking, we must conclude--so to speak--the general reconstruction of the capital, the systematization and street system, so that by 1985--when the housing volume of which I spoke will be completed--Bucharest should become a modern socialist city, worthy of the comprehensively developed socialist society, a source of pride for all our people! (loud and prolonged applause; chants of "Ceausescu and the People!")

That involves very big tasks and responsibilities for the builders, engineers and architects, and of course, for the people's councils and for the newly elected municipal committee. I am convinced that all those factors, led by the party organization, will justify the trust put in them, and will indeed fulfill their responsibilities appropriately. (loud and prolonged applause)

More resolute steps must be taken to solve transportation problems in Bucharest. [paragraph continues]

Various measures have been established and are now being implemented in that respect; however, everything possible should be done to completely solve the transportation problem in the coming 2 years, insuring for the people adequate means of transportation to their work places and generally for all those coming to Bucharest.

I want to remind the people's councils, the party sector committees and the new municipal party committee that they must pay greater attention to the good administration of the capital. They must insure that the landscaping of the lakes and green spaces around Bucharest is completed within a shorter period of time and must pay greater attention to the working and living conditions of the working people of Bucharest. The necessary financial and material resources in that respect have been secured. The municipal committee, the people's council, the party organizations and all the working people of Bucharest bear the entire responsibility for fulfillment of the provisions and tasks envisaged in that area. I am convinced that the party organization, the communists and all the working people of Bucharest will make every effort in this respect, and will react to the measures with enthusiastic work and ever greater achievements in the fulfillment of all their tasks. As a consequence, we will be able to obtain the results envisaged in the documents that will be adopted by the 12th party congress regarding the development of industry, science, culture and education and that of housing and the organization of life in the capital. I am convinced that all Bucharest communists will be at the forefront of that responsible work. (prolonged applause and cheers; prolonged chants of "Ceausescu-RCP!")

Dear comrades, the party organization of the capital has great tasks and hence it must resolutely endeavor to increase the leading role of the party organizations, of each communist, in all areas of activity because the successful achievement of all those goals depends solely on the work of each organization and each communist to unite the working people's efforts.

In Bucharest we have a strong party organization, of over 325,000 members, with a strong party aktiv and experienced cadres, who have demonstrated in their work that they can fulfill their tasks. I am therefore confident that the communists of the Bucharest Party Organization will meet the requirements and demands and will improve all activities and raise the level of organizational work up to the requirements established by the Central Committee and up to the requirements that will be established at the 12th congress.

Greater attention will have to be paid to promoting and training cadres, to continually raising their professional and political level. In that connection, I want to call your attention to the need to place greater emphasis on more extensively promoting women in various areas of party, state, economic and social activity. By the next congress--the 13th--or by the next Bucharest party conference, at least 35 percent of our cadres in the various areas should be women. Women have proven in their work that they can do as good a job, or even better, than men. I am confident that they will satisfactorily fulfill the tasks entrusted by the party. We will thus be in a position to implement the principles of equality, not only in theory and not only at work, but also in all leadership posts. (loud and prolonged applause)

Similarly, greater attention must be devoted to the political-educational work of shaping a new man. Our party organizations, educational and cultural bodies must center their concerns on that work. I would like to point out that the capital holds a privileged position in that respect, in view of the large number of factors designed to contribute to political-educational work. I want to stress that Bucharest is privileged only from that viewpoint, because the same thing cannot be said from the viewpoint of the results of educational work.

The comrades that took the floor here referred to my criticisms at the September meeting, saying that they are aware that that criticism was also levelled at the capital. I would like to add that those critical remarks stemmed from some very serious failings noted in the capital. I did not want to intervene during the debates and to call attention to that fact. What I meant was that there are very serious shortcomings in political-educational work in Bucharest and that resolute measures should be taken to improve all activities in all areas. More resolute steps must be taken to fight various negative phenomena and mysticism and to raise the general level of knowledge and culture. We must unite the efforts of all party organizations and educational and cultural bodies--both those directly subordinated to Bucharest and of the central bodies active in Bucharest, and thus answerable, at party level, to the municipal organization for their activities--to radically and rapidly improve all political-educational activities. Needless to say, those activities must always be based on our revolutionary, materialist-dialectical and historical concept. We must consistently strive to raise the ideological level of the communists and party cadres, to improve the work of the party and state educational system. At the September meeting, speaking about party education, I stated that it must shape not clerks, but revolutionary activists; I would like to elaborate on that and to stress that, generally speaking, our entire educational system must shape, aside from knowledgeable specialists, revolutionaries with a sound political and ideological background, with an elevated patriotic and revolutionary consciousness, resolute militants for socialism and communism, for peace and international cooperation. (loud and prolonged applause; chants of "Ceausescu-RCP!")

In our activities we must pay greater attention to emphasizing the correctness of our party's international policy, a policy which is fully in keeping with both the interests of all our people and with the general cause of international cooperation, understanding, detente and peace. We must grasp that the successful development of socialist and communist construction in Romania--as in any other country--is directly linked to the policy of extensive international cooperation, of developing relations with all socialist and developing countries, with the developed capitalist countries and with all the countries in the world, regardless of social system. We consistently base those relations on full equality of rights, respect for national independence and sovereignty, noninterference in internal affairs, renunciation of the use and threat of force in international life.

We must be fully aware of the fact that extensive international activities, European security, negotiated settlement of all conflicts and renunciation of the use and threat of force are essential factors for a general policy of detente and peace. Hence, simultaneously with our efforts to fulfill our domestic tasks, we must act more resolutely in the international arena to settle the international problems democratically, to establish a new economic order to achieve disarmament and generally to contribute to building a better and more just world on earth, in which each nation can develop freely, in keeping with its wishes, without any foreign interference. (loud applause and cheers; chants of "Ceausescu-Peace!")

Dear comrades, the Conference of the Bucharest Party Organization has taken place in a spirit of complete unity around the party Central Committee--a spirit which actually characterized all the county party conferences. That constitutes the guarantee that in the future, too, the party organization of Bucharest--like the other party organizations--will rally its forces even more closely and will responsibly work to fulfill the 12th congress decisions and that, as always, the capital will remain one of the strongest and most trustworthy organizations of our entire party. (loud applause and cheers; chants of "Ceausescu-RCP!")

I would also like to note the responsible way in which problems were discussed, the critical, and to a certain extent even self-critical spirit displayed at the conference. I gathered that time was too short and that it is why there was not enough for self-criticism (stir in the audience). Certain ministers thought that because they had done such a good job their work was not much criticized at the Bucharest Party Organization Conference. I have set their minds at ease saying that notwithstanding, they still have much to do; however, in the future Bucharest should be more critical in that respect. (loud applause)

Naturally, comrades, I did not plan to expand on Bucharest's failings. I have left that to the future municipal committee, after they draw conclusions from the conference. Each party organization and sector committee should draw due conclusions and that should reflect in the steps they take to solve the important and complex problems facing the Bucharest party organizations.

We must continually enhance our critical and self-critical spirit, which actually constitutes one facet of party democracy. That gives us the guarantee that resolute steps will be taken to eliminate shortcomings and improve activities, against everything that is outdated and obsolete, to courageously promote what is new in all the sectors of activity. (loud and prolonged applause)

We must develop our exactingness and sense of responsibility in all areas and must strengthen control and guidance by providing specific solutions to problems on the spot.

We must continuously improve party activities, expand internal party democracy and intensively and consistently consult party members and aktivs on all problems concerning socioeconomic development, the working people's living and working conditions and aspects of domestic and foreign policy. The need to develop party democracy must be seen as an objective requirement for improving and enhancing the leading role of the party in all areas. We must also endeavor to continuously strengthen the party's ties to the masses of working people, to extensively consult all citizens on all aspects of socioeconomic development and of our general policy. The development of socialist democracy is also part and parcel of the process of building the comprehensively developed socialist society and an objective requirement for rallying all the people's efforts to consciously build the new system, for securing their active participation in implementing the 11th party congress program.

In concluding I want to call your attention to the fact that while discussing the coming 5-year plan we must make every effort to fulfill the current 5-year plan. We have 1 year and 2 months left and we must take every measure to fulfill all the tasks for this year, to thoroughly prepare for next year's plan and to successfully fulfill the 1980 plan, i.e. the entire 1976-80 5-Year Plan. The fulfillment of the current 5-year plan is decisive for the conditions we create for the successful implementation of the next 5-year plan's targets. That is why I am calling the attention of all those present at this conference that immediately upon returning home--with good impressions from the conference and with wonderful prospects for the future--they should put all their strength in fulfilling this 5-year plan's targets. (loud and prolonged applause)

In conclusion, I want to express my conviction that the party organizations, the communists and all the working people of Bucharest will further enthusiastically and devotedly fulfill their responsible tasks and that they will increase Bucharest's contribution to the general development of the country, to building the comprehensively developed socialist society, to raising the people's well-being and to strengthening our country's independence and sovereignty: (loud applause and cheers; prolonged chants of "Ceausescu-RCP!")

As you know, broad socialist competition is taking place among the counties throughout the country. I hope that the Bucharest Party Organization, the communists and all the working people will take a front-ranking place in that competition, first place, if possible. I wish you to take first place, comrades! (loud cheers and applause; chants of "Ceausescu for Reelection at the 12th Congress!")

Dear comrades, I want to express thanks for your support for me, for the proposal that I be reelected as party secretary general. I view that support as an expression of your confidence in our party's policy, in the fact that in all my work I strive to fulfill my duty as soldier of the party, as a honorable communist, as a militant of our great party, to insure the triumph of communism in Romania, the people's well-being, the monolithic unity of the party, the independence and continuous development of our socialist nation. (loud applause and cheers; prolonged chants of "Ceausescu for Reelection at the 12th Congress!")

Expressing my complete confidence in the capabilities of the communists and all working people of Bucharest, I wish you, all those active in the capital of Socialist Romania, ever greater successes in all the areas, good health and great happiness. (loud cheers and applause; minutes-long chants of "Ceausescu-RCP!" "Ceausescu for Reelection at the 12th Congress!" In an enthusiastic atmosphere, all those present at the conference cheer at length for the RCP, for its Central Committee, for the party secretary and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu)

CEAUSESCU VISITS FARM IN ILFOV COUNTY 11 NOVEMBER

AU111911 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1820 GMT 11 Nov 79 AU

[Excerpts] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 11/11/1979--On November 11, President Nicolae Ceausescu paid a working visit to the state agricultural enterprise of Afumati, Ilfov County, where he examined, together with executives of the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry and of the Ministry of Machine-Building Industry, the way in which the indications concerning the improvement of maize harvesters and pickers, of land clearing operations, the organization of farm operation in industrial system, i.e. by means of complex groups of farm machinery and tractors, have been applied.

President Nicolae Ceausescu's visit to Ilfov County is part of the steady concern of the RCP and of the Romanian state for the high-rate development of the basic sector of the national economy, for the permanent growth of the farm output in view of meeting the population's requirements for supply as well as the needs for raw materials in industry--priority objective envisaged by the draft directives of the twelfth party congress concerning the economic and social development of Romania in the 1981-1985 period and afterwards.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON RCP CONGRESS PREPARATIONS

Arrival of Delegations

AU152030 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1927 GMT 15 Nov 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 15/11/1979--Delegations and representatives of communist, workers' and progressive parties as well as of national liberation movements continued to arrive in Bucharest on Thursday for participating in the proceedings of the Twelfth Congress of the Romanian Communist Party.

--The delegation of the Chinese Communist Party led by Ulanhu, member of the Political Bureau of the CC of that party, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress.

--The delegation of the Revolutionary Party of Tanzania led by J.M. Makangale, member of the National Executive Committee of the CC of that party.

--The representative of the African National Congress of South Africa Stephen Dlamini, member of the National Executive Committee of the congress.

AGERPRES Agenda

AU142006 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1915 GMT 14 Nov 79 AU

["Important Documents on the Agenda of the 12th Congress of the RCP"--AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 14/11/1979--The 12th Congress of the RCP will meet over November 19-24 1979. The high forum of Romanian communists is called upon to sum-up Romania's development in the period elapsed since the previous congress (1976) and to define the guidelines of economic and social development over 1981-1985 and the orientations for the whole next decade. The provisions in this respect are comprised in the draft directives of the 12th Congress of the RCP released in July this year, and submitted to public debate, according to the practice established by the Romanian authorities of consulting systematically the citizens on all matters related to their life.

The provisions of the draft directives are detailed in four programmes. They refer to the orientation of scientific research, the development of power engineering, the raising of the living standard and the country's development by territorial units. All these documents have been submitted to public debate. They were discussed in various forums, in general meetings of working people (institutionalized forums of self-management), in the conferences of party organizations at various levels, in the plenum of mass and public organizations, of professional or creative artists' unions practically in all democratic organizations founded in recent years in Romania. The press inserted opinions of numerous citizens of various professions. In this way, the programmes included in the agenda of the 12th congress of the RCP are practically endorsed by the whole nation.

Starting today, we feature the main provisions of the above-mentioned documents, first, the draft directives.

AGERPRES OUTLINES RATE OF FUTURE DEVELOPMENT

AU142028 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1927 GMT 14 Nov 79 AU

["The Future Rates of Romania"--AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 14/11/1979--Setting the landmarks for Romania's evolution in the first half of the 1980's, the document specifies that over that period of time, a higher stage of development will be reached by the Romanian society.

It will be characterized by a stronger assertion of the revolution in science and technology and passage to a new quality in economic and social activity on the basis of the ample quantitative accumulation in the previous periods. This new stage will be equally characterized by a rapid economic development, further improvement of the living standard, strengthening of the country's independence and sovereignty. Within the process of harmoniously developing the society the high-rate growth of the national income will be secured, as well as a balance among the various domains of activity, an equitable distribution of the economic forces all over the country, the progress of science, education and culture, deepening of democracy.

Some 30 percent of the national income will be earmarked for development, allowing for the broadening and modernization of the technical-material base of society, and a more marked improvement of the standard of living. Attaining the targets of the present stage Romania will be comparable--in point of per capita national income--with the medium developed states. The average growth rate of this indicator is set at 6.7-7.4 percent. Concomitantly, total real incomes will rise at an annual 4.2-4.6 percent rate.

In industry, whose met production is to increase according to provisions at a rate of 9-10 percent, one of the highest in the world, priority will be given to key branches, with the stress falling on low energy and raw materials consumers. The basic processing branches will account for more than 90 percent of industrial production at the end of the interval.

So as to meet the raw materials and energy requirements, provisions are made to intensify geological research, tap further reserves, recover and reuse all resources. As far as energy production is concerned, solid fuels will be used more extensively and the hydropower station network expanded, nuclear power plants will be built and alternative forms of energy will be used--solar, biothermal, eolian, etc--to restrict hydrocarbon consumption. A research programme until the year 2000 was drafted in this respect which is to be discussed and adopted by the congress too.

In the processing branches, which are to develop at a rate higher than the average rate of industry as a whole, priority will be given to the industries making the best possible use of raw materials and high-quality products.

The consumers' scientifically set needs will be fully met by agriculture which will also supply all raw materials needed by industry, leaving higher availabilities for export, scientific discoveries will be used to a greater extent in this field too.

Investment will mainly be used to increase the arable area, perform land melioration operations, buy modern agricultural machines and secure larger amounts of chemical fertilizers.

With cereals, for instance production is planned to average 27-28 thousand tons in 1985, zootechny will also contribute an increased share, of 45-46 percent, to agricultural production.

In providing for the development of zones and localities lagging behind the basic idea is that new factories should be built in the neighbourhood of larger centres.

In the more industrialized towns and counties economic growth will be based exclusively on raising labour productivity, through mechanization and automation. As far as the workforce is concerned, estimates are that by 1985, there will be at least 400 economically active persons per 1,000 inhabitants. Another major objective is a per capita production worth 70 thousand lei per county.

A national physical rural and urban development programme will also be implemented. A network of towns harmoniously distributed in the territory will be developed, with the share of urban population planned to stand at 55 percent by 1985.

The rise in the national income will be paralleled by a considerable growth of the standard of living. Average real remuneration will be 16-18 percent higher in 1980, with the present 1:5.3 ratio maintained between the lowest and the highest levels. The peasants' real incomes per economically active person will be up 20-30 percent.

Pensions will increase substantially, and so will child benefits. Likewise, the volume of sales and services will increase against a background of monetary stability.

Given the fact that with food products and other consumer goods the population's scientifically set needs are already met, the stress in the next period will be on improving the quality and diversifying the range of goods.

There will be 1,100,000 flats built with state funds adding to which will be some 100,000 dwellings built with private money. The technical facilities and built-up areas of localities will be improved considerably, higher funds will be allocated to education, health care, culture and art.

The draft directives define the 1981-1990 stage of Romania's development as the decade of science, technology and efficiency. By the end of that period, Romania will have taken a big stride getting nearer to the economic level of the developed countries. In 1990, her national income will average U.S. dollar 3,000-3,500 per capita.

Given the stage Romania is to reach in the next years and the efficiency of the economy, the rate of accumulation will continue to be around 30 percent over 1986-1990. [words indistinct] mainly be in the productive branches and in housing and socio-cultural construction.

By 1990, Romania's population is estimated at about 25 million. 52 percent of the economically active population will work in industry and construction, 15 percent in agriculture, 33 percent in other fields. Urban population will account for about 65 percent. Per capita real income will rise by 40-43 percent during the same decade.

The structure of the economy, industry more particularly, will be so developed as to ensure Romania's growing participation in the world exchange of goods and flow of scientific information.

These are the defining features of the document featured here in a form far from exhausting its comprehensive subject. It was drawn up in consideration of both the stage reached by the Romanian society, and the new phenomena in the world economy.

Future achievements will be grounded on these recorded until now. Compared to 1938, the country's industrial power is now 42 times larger. Agricultural production is 3.5 times bigger now than it was in 1950. Real remuneration has increased more than fourfold against the same reference year.

Romania's most dynamic advancement has been in the last fifteen years, a fact illustrated also by the achievements of the years 1976-1978 and the preliminary data for 1980. According to the data in the document over 1978-1980, industrial production is to rise at an annual rate of 11.3 percent and labour productivity at 9 percent, both rates being higher than planned. As far as the real income rise is concerned, the level originally set for the year 1980 has already been reached. Here are the reasons for the document to stress with justice that there are good premises for Romania's economic and social development aims to be attained by 1980, providing a solid basis for the implementation of the next five- and ten-year programmes.

PLANS TO CAPITALIZE ON ALTERNATIVE ENERGY SOURCES

AU121521 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0910 GMT 12 Nov 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 12/11/1979--Romanian experts consider that the programme for using Black Sea waves to produce energy is likely to be implemented. According to their estimations, the gross potential of the Romanian litoral is of 15-150 thousand million kwh/year. Practically, the technical energy potential fit for harnessing is of 3-4 thousand million/year, representing some ten percent of that of Romania's rivers. Romanian experts will start capitalizing this potential soon. Noteworthy is the fact that in Romania there are many solutions, belonging to Romanian authors, for turning wave energy in electric power.

In fact, by the end of the next decade, Romania means to obtain ten percent of the country's electric power output by new sources: solar, eolian, geothermal, wave and biomass energy. As for electric power obtained by solar energy, Romanian specialists have already taken action for the building of an experimental solar plant, employing a thermogenerator set for thermodynamic conversion. The eolian energy potential is of 10-15 thousand million kwh/year, according to the estimations of Romanian experts. Likewise, according to provisions, through the gradual capitalization of the indigenous geothermal energy potential, savings worth 700,000 tons of conventional fuel per year will be recorded.

Naturally, after the energy [word indistinct] caused by the increase of crude prices, it is ever more profitable to obtain energy by other than crude procedures, which, until very recently, seemed to belong rather to a distant future. The imbalance between crude demand and offer in the market led, and will probably lead, to an increase of its price, a fact that fully accounts for this reorientation. Ever since 1972, therefore before the outburst of the world energy crisis, an ample programme of research in new energy sources has started in Romania. As known, Romania also means to become self-sufficient in fuel and energy by the next decade, which is a strategic objective. Given the fewer possibilities of procuring crude in the last six years and the corresponding rise in imported energy prices, this objective becomes even more topical and stringent. In order to become self-sufficient in energy, Romania must resort to a maximal capitalization of her available energy resources. An important role in evening the Romanian energy balance falls upon coal (inferior lignite in particular) which, together with bituminous schists, will hold a 44 percent share in the electric power production. Almost three-fourths of the total production of electric power of 1990 will be turned out in Romania by those means which are known at present. The rest is to be obtained through the energy of the nuclear-electric plants and through new sources respectively.

Over 1980-1990, the share of hydrocarbons in electric power output will decrease from about 40 percent to some five percent.

COMMUNIQUE ISSUED ON SAWPY DELEGATION'S VISIT TO BULGARIA

ID311406 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1144 GMT 31 Oct 79 ID

[Text] Sofia--At the end of the visit of the SAWPY Federal Conference delegation to the Fatherland Front of the People's Republic of Bulgaria. The following communique was issued in Sofia:

At the invitation of the Fatherland Front's National Council, as SAWPY Federal Conference delegation, led by its President Todo Kurtovic, paid a visit to the People's Republic of Bulgaria from 25 to 31 October 1979.

The delegation had talks with the delegation of the Fatherland Front's National Council, led by Pencho Kubadinski, chairman of the National Council and members of the BCP Central Committee Politburo.

Comrade Todo Kurtovic was received by Todor Zhivkov, first secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

The delegation of the SAWPY Federal Conference was received by Petur Tanchev, secretary of the Bulgarian National Agrarian Union and first deputy chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria. The delegation visited insutrial enterprises, agroindustrial complexes, tourist installations and historical and cultural memorials in Sofia, Ruse, Varna and Plovdiv and had useful talks with district and local leaderships of the BCP and of the Fatherland Front.

The talks between the two delegations took place in a comradely atmosphere along with full mutual respect, openness and tolerance. An exchange of views was carried out on many issues of cooperation between the two sociopolitical organizations, as well as between the two socialist countries. The two sides expressed their views concerning the situation in the Balkans and other international questions of mutual interest. It was noted that on a large number of issues the two countries have identical or close views, but differences were also expressed.

The delegations of the Fatherland Front's National Council and of the SAWPY Federal Conference expressed the wish for the development and expansion of cooperation, both between the SAWPY and the Fatherland Front, as the largest sociopolitical organizations of the two countries, as well as in all spheres in which the two socialist and neighboring countries could and should cooperate. It was stressed that the development of broad, mutual cooperation would contribute to opening up paths for resolving all issues, including matters now under dispute. The SAWPY and the Fatherland Front of Bulgaria will encourage the further development and enrichment of all aspects of cooperation between their countries.

The two organizations will also continue to provide the initiative for cooperation between trade union and youth organizations, women's organizations, arts and science federations, sports and other organizations and associations. They will encourage enriching the content of border meetings. They will encourage the twinning and cooperation between towns and they will encourage contacts between the municipal leaderships of the Socialist Alliance and the Fatherland Front.

The SAWPY Federal Conference and the National Council of the Fatherland Front will exchange study delegations to study each other's experience in concrete issues of their activity. They will exchange information, papers and other publications which reflect the experiences of their organizations; they will provide the initiative for cooperation between the editorial boards of the papers OTECHESTVEN FRONT and BORBA.

The two delegations agreed that information organs and other publications of the SAWPY and of the Fatherland Front contribute by providing objective information to the public or their countries on the achievements of the socialist construction of the other country to the development of Bulgarian-Yugoslav relations.

The two delegations will encourage the publication of works of classical and modern writers of each other's country and other editions of mutual interest. They recommend in particular that books be published which reflect the successes in each other's economy, as well as other mutually useful editions. They will extend invitations for participation in the discussions at roundtables on problems in which the two socio-political organizations are interested.

The two delegations are convinced that the path of concrete cooperation and comradely dialog represents the only correct path for the development and consolidation of goodneighborliness, understanding and friendship between the two countries, which is in the interest of their socialist construction, peace in the Balkans, in Europe and in the world.

Todo Kurtovic, president of the SAWPY Federal Conference, invited Pencho Kubadinski, chairman of the National Council of the Fatherland Front, to visit Yugoslavia at the head of a delegation as guest of the SAWPY Federal Conference.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON IRAQ'S TRADE MINISTER'S VISIT

Meeting With Vrhovec

ID152332 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1755 GMT 15 Nov 79 ID

[Text] Belgrade, November 15, (TANJUG)--Yugoslav Federal Secretary for Foreign Affairs Josip Vrhovec today received Iraqi Minister of Trade Hasan 'Ali al-Amiri. In the ensuing talk, views were exchanged on current international problems, especially the latest developments in the Middle East, and on questions related to Iraqi-Yugoslav relations.

Meeting With Vojvodina Resident

ID152300 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1838 GMT 15 Nov 79 ID

[Text] Novi Sad, November 15 (TANJUG)--Provincial Presidency President of the Yugoslav Autonomous Province of Vojvodina Radovan Vlajkovic today received member of the Iraqi Revolutionary Command Council and Minister of Trade Hasan 'Ali al-Amir, currently on a several day visit to Yugoslavia.

Radovan Vlajkovic informed his guest from Iraq on social and economic development of the Yugoslav Autonomous Province of Vojvodina. He spoke of the forceful development of agriculture and food industry. Vlajkovic added that in development programs the petro-chemical industry occupies a special place also. Vojvodina has two oil-refineries for which considerable amounts of oil come from Iraq.

Vlajkovic and Hasan 'Ali al-Amiri agreed that broad possibilities exist for cooperation between Yugoslavia and Iraq. Hasan 'Ali al-Amiri stated his appreciation of the realization of equality among the peoples and nationalities in Vojvodina and Yugoslavia stressing that this experience is being carefully followed in Iraq.

SPILJAK HOLDS TALKS WITH IRAQI TU IN BAGHDAD

LD121518 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1335 GMT 12 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Baghdad, November 12 (TANJUG)--Cooperation between trade union organizations and workers of Yugoslavia and the Iraq will be further strengthened in order to reach the level of highly developed, close political and economic relations between the two countries. At the same time, this will constitute a contribution to the strengthening of the movement of nonalignment and the Arab and other peoples' struggle for liberation. These are some of the points made in a communique signed here today by the Yugoslav Confederation of Trade Unions Council President Mika Spiljak and President of the Iraqi trade union federation Mujid 'Abdallah.

The two countries' trade union delegations also expressed support for the resolutions adopted by the recent sixth nonaligned summit in Havana, and underlined the important roles Yugoslavia and Iraq play in the movement.

The Yugoslav and Iraqi trade union organizations agreed to invest joint efforts in preparations for the forthcoming world trade union conference on the development of developing countries, which could help the struggle to eliminate the gap existing between the developed and the developing world.

A protocol signed today by 'Abdallah and Spiljak will further intensify trade union cooperation between the two countries.

Mika Spiljak was today received by member of the Iraqi Revolutionary Command Council Yasin Ramadan.

Spiljak also met with the representatives of the Yugoslav colony in Iraq, which numbers about 10,000 people who are engaged in various Iraqi development projects.

GROMYKO RECEIVES AMBASSADOR ORLANDIC IN MOSCOW

LD152251 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2117 GMT 15 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Moscow--Andrey Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR Minister of Foreign Affairs, today received Marko Orlandic, SFRY ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the USSR. During a long and cordial conversation they talked about the further development of relations and cooperation between the two countries and a number of international questions. Both sides stressed their desire and readiness for the further promotion of Yugoslav-Soviet relations and comprehensive cooperation on the basis of mutually agreed principles.

FINANCE SECRETARY KOSTIC RETURNS FROM TALKS IN KUWAIT, IRAQ

LD152016 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1753 GMT 15 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade, November 15 (TANJUG)--The Yugoslav federal secretary for finance, co-chairman of the Yugoslav-Kuwaiti Committee for Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation, Retar Kostic, returned today from a visit to Kuwait.

In Kuwait, Kostic met with Kuwaiti Finance Minister 'Abd al-Rahman Salim al-Atiqi, Oil Minister Shaykh 'Ali al-Khalifah as-Sabah, Defence Minister Shaykh Salim as-Sabah and Minister of State 'Abd al-Aziz Husayn on all questions of current financial and wider economic cooperation between the two countries. [sentence as received]

Secretary Kostic was also received by Kuwaiti Prime Minister Shaykh Sa'd al-Abdallah as-Salim as-Sabah. During the meeting, the two countries' cooperation to date was assessed as positive and opportunities for its further developmentwere discussed.

The Kuwaiti prime minister praised the role of President Tito in the non-alined movement and his consistent, principled endeavours for a just solution of the Middle East crisis.

On the way to Kuwait, during a stop-over of several hours in Iraq, Kostic conferred with Iraqi Finance Minister Razuqi and Minister of Industry and Minerals at-Tawfiq on financial cooperation and the opportunities for Yugoslav work organisations' participating in Iraq's industrial development projects.

PAPER VIEWS VIETNAM'S USE OF STARVATION AGAINST KAMPUCHEAN FOES

AU061843 [Editorial Report AU] Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian on 5 November on page 8 carries a 1,200-word report by TANJUG correspondent Enver Mulahusic from Bangkok on the situation in Kampuchea. He says that Vietnamese allegations of PRC preparations for an attack on Laos and Vietnam are discounted in Bangkok and it is believed that "Vietnam with its alarming warnings is primarily trying to divert the attention of world public opinion from the tragic events in Kampuchea and the growing tension on the Thai-Kampuchean border.

"With the Vietnamese invasion last December, Kampuchea has been pushed into a catastrophe of horrifying proportions," Mulahusic says. "Starvation is a direct consequence of the invasion of the Vietnamese troops and their 9 month-attempt to break the resistance of the Kampuchean people." Their survival now depends on international humanitarian aid. Mulahusic quotes the FAR EASTERN ECONOMIC REVIEW of Hong Kong. It appears that "Vietnam adopted starvation as a weapon in the cruel war for establishing control over Kampuchea." Therefore Vietnam and the Phnom Penh regime oppose the intervention of international humanitarian organizations to send aid to the regions under the control of the Khmer Rouge or to transport some aid by land, although their port capacities are very limited. "Their main concern is that the aid of the international community should not reach that part of the Kampuchean population that does not accept Vietnamese occupation."

Mulahusic reports that the aim of the present Vietnamese offensive appears to be to close to the border with Thailand. Soft ground still prevents the employment of tanks and the action is at present confined to artillery bombardments which also hit Thai territory. "Informed diplomatic circles" in Bangkok say that Thailand fears that Vietnamese troops may try to cross Thai territory to attack the Khmer Rouge from the rear. Mulahusic concludes that that is the reason for Thai requests for UN observers to be sent to the border.

BORBA CONDEMNS CPSU'S ZAMYATIN OVER KAMPUCHEA

AU141416 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 11 Nov 79 p 8 AU

[Vlado Teslic commentary: "This Week in the World: Kampuchea--In a Humanitarian and a Political Way"]

[Excerpts] In the United Nations, on Monday and Tuesday, many countries responded to Kurt Waldheim's appeal to accept without any political conditions the program for granting urgent assistance for saving the remaining Kampuchean people. That was one of the UN's brighter moments. It throws new light on the possibilities for broader international solidarity when disasters affecting peoples are involved that are not of a political nature. Also on that occasion our country confirmed its solidarity with the people of Kampuchea by participating in the international program of assistance and by urging that that assistance really reaches those who need it most. This also implies efforts for using all fastest avenues of assitance and for international control of this assitance. This approach proceeds from our principled position on inadmissibility of outside intervention in the internal affairs of the people of Kampuchea under any excuse.

Why then are Yugoslavia's well-known positions, which coincide with the positions of most countries, passed over in silence or distorted? On Moscow Television recently Leonid Zamaytin, member of the CPSU Central Committee and head of the International Information Department of that body, found it appropriate to inform the Soviet public that Hua Guofeng would within his tour of West European countries also visit Yugoslavia and to reply to the question of a "locksmith from Leningrad" as to "why does the Yugoslav press so stubbornly support the bloody Pol Pot regime."

As is known, the Chinese leader did not visit our country, although he would be very welcome, just as any other statesman on a mission of peace and understanding. However, in the context of a negative assessment of the Chinese leader's trip to Western Europe, this disinformation was meant to serve to distort our policy, something that is continuously being done without any taste or limit. That was expressed even more through the reply to the question of a "locksmith from Leningrad." Praising Cuba for its principled attitude at the nonalined summit, in his reply Zamyatin expressed amazement how some "other states have different criteria in that they recognize Uganda, but they do not want to recognize Kampuchea."

Many Soviet citizens would certainly start pondering were they to learn that Yugoslavia has always recognized the legal government of Kampuchea, even when certain other states did not recognize it. For instance, when after the American coup d'etat Yugoslavia recognized the Sihanouk government, certain countries maintained their embassies with Lon Nol until his defeat by the liberation forces of "Red Khmer," whose government they then recognized for some time. Certain states obviously had different criteria about freedom and military interventions. They also have these different criteria today. However, this is not the reason for distorting the principled positions of other countries.

MEDIA EXAMINE RELATIONS WITH NEIGHBORING STATES

Belgrade Weekly Commentator

AU142200 Belgrade NIN in Serbo-Croatian No 1505 11 Nov 79 p 47 AU

[Miodrag Marovic commentary: "Bridges Between Neighbors"]

[Excerpts] Several visits and meetings--state, diplomatic and political--have created an atmosphere that one can only wish for in this always turbulent Balkan area.

In that connection, not only among the people of the directly interested countries, but also wider afield, in the European Continent, two terms are being mentioned: "good neighborliness" and "the Yugoslav example."

Italian President Pertini's visit to our country was termed "an example, a model for reaching across the borders between countries having different social systems and ideologies."

The Vienna meeting between Vrhovec and Pahr, two foreign ministers, was seen as evidence of "returning the relations between the two neighbors to a normal track."

Tito's trip to Bucharest was an opportunity to demonstrate the value of cooperation between two socialist countries having different internal systems and positions in the international arena. At a time of increasingly sharper conflicts among the socialist states also, it has a special meaning and, understandably, the widest possible reverberations.

Later two events occurred which were of lesser protocol importance, but which resounded strongly in world public opinion. The SAWPY delegation's visit to Bulgaria has increased the hopes for possible cooperation despite the disputed problems which remain, if both sides demonstrate the maximum of goodwill, patience and, what is really most important, truly sincere understanding of good neighborliness. That implies respect for the sovereignty and integrity of another country, its interests and independence. At the same time the first visit of a member of the Federal Executive Council to neighboring Albania after a number of years indicated that it was possible to significantly expand economic cooperation, in addition to increasingly developed cultural exchanges and that is a good way to thaw unnaturally frozen relations.

The turbulent postwar years, the period of "cold war" and the Cominform campaign had left deep traces on relations between Yugoslavia and its neighbors, too. Much persistance, patience, tactical sense and, basically, deep conviction in the inevitability and mutual benefits of good-neighborly life was needed to settle the ideological, political and national differences and conflicts caused by historic injustice toward individual peoples and encouraged by new hegemonistic aims. Good relations with neighbors are the manifestation of the reputation which a country enjoys in the international arena, President Tito said on one occasion.

The result is fascinating for everyone who comes from far away to this area of ours. The border with Italy is the busiest and freest border under the conditions of a still divided Europe. Austrian and Yugoslav builders are jointly building superhighways and tunnels so as to shorten the distance and speed up the flow across their jammed border crossings. In their country the Hungarians listen to radio and watch television programs in Hungarian from neighboring Yugoslavia and the Hungarians living throughout Vojvodina do the same. The Romanians and Yugoslavs have jointly tamed the Danube in the Iron Gate and are now continuing to expand this giant of electricity generation, which has no equal in the old world. Yugoslavs are the most numerous tourists in Greece. Meetings are held on the Bulgarian border, once on one side and then on the other. Albania increasingly acquaints itself with the achievements of autonomous Kosovo, while Kosovo is acquainting itself with the achievements of neighboring Albania. Visas are needed for only two (Greece and Albania) of the seven neighboring countries and the chances are that the visas for Greece will be abolished soon because Yugoslavia's principle is to abolish visas with all countries willing to do so.

All that is happening between countries which until recently were divided by ideological and bloc borders.

Does not the "Yugoslav example" really demonstrate how suspicions, disputes and conflicts can be gradually reduced by good neighborly confidence and cooperation to mutual benefit?

Belgrade Journal, TANJUG

AU152115 Belgrade TANJUG in Russian 1015 GMT 13 Nov 79 AU

["Yugoslavia and its Neighbors"--TANJUG headline]

[Text] Belgrade, 31 November, TANJUG--The mutual relations between Yugoslavia and its neighbors, which are always an exceptionally important and continuously topical element of international relations, are once again at the center of attention of political and diplomatic circles, and it is not without reason: the visit of Italian President Pertini to Yugoslaiva; President Tito's visit to Romania; Tito's statement about the principles of Yugoslavia's policy of good neighborhood and its relations with its neighbors in the speech which the SFRY president made in Pristina recently; the successful and useful results of the meetings held by Vrhovec, Yugoslav federal secretary for foreign affairs, in Vienna; the visit of Rotar, Yugoslav federal secretary for foreign trade, to Tirana (the first visit of a Yugoslav official at that level to Albania, after a 30-year interruption); the continuation of the Yugoslav-Bulgarian dialog at high levels (true, under the conditions of continuing publishing activities, scientific-propaganda literature and so forth within a sharpening campaign and activity against the SFRY in Bulgaria) are not only a contribution to improving cooperation between the SFRY and its neighbors but rather also an incentive to the efforts, or better, to the already increasing tendencies in this region toward strengthening and expanding bilateral and multilateral relations, Belgrade journal MEDJUNARODNA POLITIKA says in its latest issue. Nonalined and non-bloc Yugoslavia participates in these efforts constructively actively and dynamically, the Belgrade journal notes.

The increasingly more frequent exchanges of visits between the heads of states and governments and other statesmen and political workers of the countries in this region, the pronounced and intensive international activity of some of those countries, the dynamic Greek foreign policy in Europe and in the Balkans, the increasingly more active foreign policy of Austria, the obvious expansion of Albania's trade exchange and other relations with its neighbors and with many European countries and a higher mutual understanding and trust certainly attest to the existence of many positive elements, if not to the existence of new relations and tendencies in this part of Europe.

Within the wider European framework and considering the preparations for the all-European conference on security and cooperation in Madrid, it is all the more necessary to consider those trends as positive because what is involved is the region of southeast Europe and the Balkans, which is notable for the great variety in the international status of the countries situated in the area, the existence of their interests apart from and across their military-political structures, the variety of foreign political orientations that now exist in Europe; there are among them countries which are members of the military-political blocs, then also the countries with the status of established neutrality (Austria) and there is nonalined Yugoslavia. If in connection with all that we bear in mind certain difficulties, unsolved questions and even disputes among the countries of the region, as well as the proximity of the hotbeds of crisis in the Mediterranean and the Middle East, then the interests of the countries of this region in strengthening peace and security, that is, in other words, in implementing the CSCE decision in this region appears completely natural, the Belgrade journal MEDJUNARODNA POLITIKA continues.

The development and deepening of comprehensive cooperation with neighboring countries represent a very important component of Yugoslavia's foreign policy and undoubtedly one of its priority aims. The development of good neighborly and friendly relations with those countries is something in which the SFRY is deeply and vitally interested; it is one of its fundamental foreign political aims. As is believed in Yugoslavia, all peoples and countries of this region are also equally interested in developing and improving their relations and cooperation, as a result of its policy and its international position. Nonalined Yugoslavia stands in this area as an important factor of stability which struggles to improve cooperation, the journal says.

The principled foundations of this policy are built on consistent implementation of the principles of equality and of mutual respect for sovereignty, territorial integrity and noninterference in the internal affairs of others, the Belgrade journal MEDJUNATODNA POLITIKA says further. As President Tito stated in his speech in Pristina, Yugoslavia proceeds from "the inalienable right of every people to its independent path in its internal development and life." Consistency in the implementation of those principles of SFRY foreign policy and their value in general have been confirmed in practice by Yugoslavia's mutual relations with neighboring countries. Those principles have all the more fruitfully influenced the development and the success of cooperation, the more complete the mutual respect for them has been.

It is the example of cooperation with its neighbors that provides the best opportunity for appraising the scope and positive significance of the process of socialization of the SFR"'s foreign policy and the pluralism of the subjective factors and interests on which it is based and which motivate it, MEDJUNARDONA POLITIKA points out.

The results achieved by Yugoslavia in its cooperation with neighboring countries, achieved naturally with joint efforts and goodwill and readiness, are very beneficial for it and for its neighbors; they positively influence or are incorporated within the wider international framework. Yugoslavia now maintains good relations with its neighbors. Considered as a whole, those relations are developing positively; the volume of commodity trade and trade in services with some of the neighboring countries (Italy and Romania) especially, as well as individual forms of economic cooperation, including industrial production cooperation, joint ventures, financial, technological and other similar cooperation are steadily and significantly increasing.

The neighboring countries' share in Yugoslav foreign trade has continued to amount to over 20 percent for a number of years now.

Extensive and diverse cooperation is also being developed in other fields such as science, culture, information, tourism, and sports. The movement of people and the meetings and cooperation among the peoples of the border regions through so-called small border commodity trade are being intensified and cultural and other events of the kind are being held more and more frequently.

Yugoslav-Italian relations are built on the basis of the fact that both Yugoslavia and Italy are Mediterranean and European countries and that, regardless of the difference in their internal systems and their international positions, they share a number of common interests; and they are built above all on the fact that they are both interested in living under the conditions of peace, security, mutual understanding and cooperation.

The Yugoslav-Italian border, which in the past represented an area of "cold war" and of conflicts, is now the most open border in Europe, considering the fact that it is a question of two countries with different social systems, MEDJUNARODNA POLITIKA continues.

The diverse relations between Yugoslavia and Romania are developing excellently. The long-term foundations of that cooperation are built on the principles and aims stipulated by the joint declaration signed in Belgrade in 1976, which determined the prospects and the long-term framework of Yugoslav-Romanian relations. The regular meetings between Presidents Tito and Ceausescu provide powerful encouragement to that cooperation, deepen mutual trust and essentially improve relations between the two neighboring and socialist countries. Those meetings always confirm the identity of views on many international problems as well as on the need for further development of sound good neighborly relations in the Balkans.

Although economic cooperation is relatively lagging behind the intensive political contacts (it is anticipated that this year the value of trade will total about $400 million), very favorable conditions for such cooperation exist in the chemical industry, energy, the metallurgical and machine building industries and in other fields. The potential for more directly "linking" the economies of the two countries on the basis of mutually advantageous principles is being increasingly more utilized in the aforementioned and other branches of the economy.

Yugoslav-Hungarian good neighborly relations are successfully and steadfastly developing in appropriate political, economic, cultural and other spheres, the journal MEDJUNARODNA POLITIKA notes.

Both Yugoslavia, a nonalined country, and Austria, a country with an internationally recognized, long-term neutral status, are deeply interested in development of stable, good neighborly relations. Their cooperation is developing fruitfully and intensively in many fields and, in addition, in the sphere of international affairs they also share many points of convergence and common interests, primarily regarding efforts to consolidate peace and security and relax tension in Europe in the spirit of the Helsinki Conference. The normally developing mutual relations are burdened only by the generally known questions of dispute.

The recent visit of Vrhovec, the SFRY federal secretary for foreign affairs, to Vienna showed that the existing "mutual aspiration and determination are not only perfecting what is already well established in our mutual relations, but are also strengthening our cooperation and helping find constructive, positive solutions for certain unresolved questions. Unfortunately, despite the ties developed in culture, sports, in border regions and so forth and despite the undoubted interests of the two countries in improving cooperation, Yugoslav-Bulgarian relations are developing under conditions of grave and great political disputes and difficulties. An anti-Yugoslav campaign of wide proportions has been waged in Bulgaria for a long time now and has become particularly intensive especially in the last few months. Numerous scientific workers, historians, public information media, publishing institutions and individual political workers participate in it.

Now this activity is aimed not only at negating the existence of the Macedonian national minority in Bulgaria and the individuality of the Macedonian nation in general, not only at appropriating the history and the prominent sons of this nation, but also at directly negating the legitimacy of the constitutional foundations of Yugoslavia. The attacks on AVNOU [Anti-Fascist Council of the National Liberation of Yugoslavia] decisions and on the right of the revolutionary masses, the SFRY peoples and nationalities and, in that particular instance, the right of the Macedonian people to build their own society through their armed struggle and the national and social revolution, reveal the nationalist and greater Bulgarian nature of the campaign and directly lead the promoters of the campaign to the position of territorial claims against Yugoslavia.

On the other hand, useful contacts aimed at improving and perfecting the mutual relations continue at high levels (Minic-Kubadinskiy meeting, the visit of the SAWPY federal conference's delegation headed by T. Kurtovic to Bulgaria).

Rather successful development of Yugoslav-Albanian relations achieved by joint efforts in trade and in cultural, educational and other cooperation in recent years is an important indicator in the entire situation in the Balkans as well as the great economic, cultural, national and other interest of the two countries. It is in that way that the difficulties in relations between the two neighboring countries, which have continued through many years, have been substantially reduced though they have not yet been completely eliminated.

Today Yugoslavia occupies one of the first places in Albania's total trade with the world. That is completely natural in view of the geographic proximity and the mutually complementary character of the economies of the two countries, in view of the numerical strength of the Albanian nationality living in Yugoslavia (which is equal to 40 percent of the Albanians living in Albania itself) and in view of the interests and potential of the two states. Trade between the two countries is increasing from year to year: The volume of commodity trade planned for this year exceeds last year's volume by 100 percent. The two states have reached accords on joining their railroad systems as well as on other big steps in the development of cooperation (the visit of M. Rotar, cooperation between Yugoslav University and Tirana University, cooperation between the Pristina and Tiranaradio and television systems and so forth).

Constructive development of relations with Albania is Yugoslavia's long-term orientation, Albania's criticisms of and, quite often, gross attacks on Yugoslavia's domestic and foreign policies evoke no answer in Yugoslavia because the Yugoslavs have no domestic or foreign political need for any polemics of this kind.

Relations between Yugoslavia and Greece are developing along an ascending line. They are built on stable and long-term interests of the two countries. This is in accord with the aspirations of the peoples of the two states and with the interests of peace and good neighborly cooperation in the Balkans. The meetings between President Tito and Prime Minister Karamanlis have strengthened positive foundations of cooperation and substantially raised the level of mutual understanding and respect.

Yugoslavia is one of those European countries which have the largest number of neighbors. It is quite natural that, owing to historical heritage and other factors, unresolved questions and problems appear in its relations with some of them. However, Yugoslavia has always proceeded from its understanding that durable and stable good neighborly and friendly relations can successfully develop only under conditions of patient and constructive efforts to successfully resolve disputes. It is in that light that the SFRY policy in relation to the minorities of the Yugoslav peoples living in the neighboring countries must also be considered: It has always been based on the following three postulates: The complete equality of all peoples and nationalities in Yugoslavia; the principles accepted by the internalional community and the improvement of the position and protection of the rights of national minorities; and the view that national minorities must not be a cause of discord among neighbors but rather a factor of their cooperation and rapprochment [as received]. For that reason Yugoslavia tirelessly advocates the policy of open borders, the perfection of general and border cooperation and the strengthening of cultural and other ties. The principled character and the democratic and progressive nature of the solution of the national question in Yugoslavia also lends legitimate force to its policy in relation to those parts of the Yugoslav peoples which live as national minorities in neighboring countries, MEDJUNARODNA POLITIKA concludes its commentary.

LCY PRESIDIUM SESSION STRESSES IMPORTANCE OF NATIONAL EQUALITY, UNITY

LD132132 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1809 GMT 13 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade--An expanded session of the LCY Central Committee Presidium was held in Belgrade today with Stevan Doronjski serving as chairman. The session was attended by leading officials of the federation and executive secretaries of the LCY Central Committee Presidium.

The session discussed topical ideopolitical issues of implementing the policy of equality of nations and nationalities in our socialist self-managing society. Dusan Dragosavac, secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, submitted the introductory report.

The session noted that national equality has been successfully implemented in all forms of socioeconomic, social, political and cultural life and work. It was stressed that the consistent implementation of the equality of nations and nationalities should remain as a key element in the overall struggle to develop socialist, self-managing and democratic relations in our society.

The Presidium pointed to the need for a continuous commitment by all organized socialist forces, above all of the League of Communists, to these very significant issues of the life and development of our federal community. The Presidium particularly stressed the significance of developing the socioeconomic system on the basis of the pooling of labor and resources; of consolidating the unity of the Yugoslav market; as well as of the development of the political system of socialist self-management and of the system of decision making by way of self-managing, agreement-reaching and social negotiations.

Particular emphasis was laid on the need to pay continuous attention to the successful implementation of the policy of equal development of the republics and provinces because this continues to be the necessary precondition for the successful implementation of equality and of consolidating the unity of all our nations and nationalities.

The session stressed that a stable and more equal development could be secured on the basis of pooling labor and resources which would go beyond various administrative, territorial and other boundaries.

The Presidium also drew attention to the ideopolitical aspects of the realization of our policy of equality and pointed out the long term validity of the decisions and attitudes of the 11th LCY congress toward these questions. The constant promotion and enrichment of the substance and forms of equality of all the nations and nationalities and their continued optimum development constitute the basis on which we constantly consolidate brotherhood and unity and the independence of Yugoslavia as a socialist, nonalined federal community.

The session also considered the situation in the information activity, science, culture, education, and particularly the historiography and the publishing fields.

Attention was drawn to the need for organized contacts and exchanges of information between the republics and the provinces, and for joint efforts aimed at nurturing those elements and practices which contribute to the realization of equality of the nations and nationalities.

At the initiative of LCY delegations in the Presidium of the SAWPY Federal Conference, the session also considered a number of questions in connection with the work of the LCY delegation in the SAWPY Federal Conference and its organs.

TITO CALLS ON YOUTH TO CONTINUE 'REVOLUTIONARY TRADITIONS'

LD151902 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1614 GMT 14 Nov 79 LD

[Excerpts] Bugojno--Josip Broz Tito, president of the republic, received in Bugojno today a delegation of the Sloboda Workers' Sports Club from Tuzla. This collective recently celebrated, under the patronage of Comrade Tito, its 60th anniversary of revolutionary work since its establishment.

In a lengthy and cordial conversation with his guests, President Tito stressed that young people in sports clubs should develop mass sport. This will contribute toward preparing young people for life and all its activities. "I have in mind here, in particular, said Comrade Tito, the fostering of revolutionary traditions and the safeguarding above all of brotherhood and unity."

According to President Tito, sport must be clean, free of various political and other frictions which have in the past been found in certain clubs, and which occur occasionally even today. President Tito said that he sees in our young people a force capable of safeguarding all that Yugoslavia has attained and built.

"Many people in the world ask how it is that we, as a multinational country, manage to preserve such unity. We have been united up to now, but we must be so henceforward. We must preserve brotherhood and unity as a great guarantee for the future. Young people must stress with pride that they are fighting for brotherhood and unity. I place great reliance upon our young people. The building of the new socialist man must begin from early youth, and here the youth organizations have a great role to play; I therefore call upon our young people, who today have such wonderful prospects, to continue the revolutionary traditions of SKOJ and the party," Comrade Tito said.

President Tito stressed in particular that he does not agree with those who say that young people today, who live in a different time, have nothing to fight for as the older generation did. "There are most certainly motives for struggle, for it is essential not only to preserve that which we have acquired but to constantly to build new things," President Tito said.

Concluding his talk with members of the Sloboda delegation, President Tito discussed the present situation in the country and in the world, stressing that we have the necessary conditions for resisting all pressures from without and all attempts to destroy the internal unity undermine stability and diminish the international respect for Yugoslavia. We have a party which today numbers nearly 18 million members. We have an excellent army and a very well-developed and well-organized territorial defense, and our greatest wealth is in our people, who follow and offer our policy full support, Comrade Tito said.

SLOVENE COMMITTEES CRITICIZE DRAFT RESOLUTION ON SOCIAL PLAN

LD132016 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1649 GMT 13 Nov 79 LD

[Excerpts] Ljubljana--The joint session of the Committee of the Executive Council of the Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Slovenia for Socioeconomic Order, Social Plan and Development, and of the Committee of the Executive Council for Current Economic and Social Policy have discussed in critical terms the 1980 draft resolution of the 1976-80 social plan of Yugoslavia.

The committee noted that there are no essential differences between the draft resolution for next year and the resolutions of previous years. In their view, the draft is not selective enough.

Members of the committees also noted that the draft resolution points to speedy changes in economic policy, but conditions necessary for such changes have not been achieved. The committees noted as a positive change that part of the resolution dealing with the calmed growth in development.

The part of the draft resolution which deals with prices also received a critical assessment, for the draft shows that next year the price policy measures will be too administrative.

TITO RECEIVES KONSEVSKI, DORONJSKI, DJURANOVIC, MINIC

LD151524 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1436 GMT 15 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Bugojno--Josip Broz Tito, president of the republic and of the LCY, received in Bugojno today Lazar Kolisevski, vice president of the SFRY presidency; Stevan Doronjski, current chairman of the LCY Central Committee presidium; Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council and member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium; and Milos Minic, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium and president of the Federal Council for International Relations. They briefed President Tito on topical questions concerning the socioeconomic situation in our country and on other issues which were reviewed at the last joint sessions of the SFRY presidency and the LCY Central Committee Presidium and at the joint sessions of the federal councils.

COUNCIL SESSION DISCUSSES ECONOMIC MATTERS

LD151634 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1708 GMT 14 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade--At its session today, which was chaired by Veselin Djuranovic, the Federal Executive Council (SIV) reviewed the draft decision on the criteria and indices for defining the degree of economic development of the republics and autonomous provinces that are to serve as the basis for cooperation between the republics and provinces.

The level of development and the results of operations among the productive forces were proposed, it is reported, as the criteria for defining the degree of development of republics and provinces. The indices of this degree of development would be taken as the realized social product of the overall economy per capita, the level of employment in the social sector--given by the level of employment per thousand of employable inhabitants--and the purchasing value of active basic funds per employable inhabitant. In establishing the level of development and the status of underdeveloped republics or provinces, the greatest importance is given to the realized social product and the overall economy per inhabitant, but this is also combined with the other two indices.

A discussion on the draft of this decision will soon be held with the republics and provinces and in the working bodies of the SFRY assembly. The adoption of this decision--the responsibility of the chamber of the republics and provinces of the SFRY assembly--is of great importance for the consistent application of constitutional and legal regulations concerning the common stimulation of accelerated development of the underdeveloped republics and the socialist autonomous province of Kosovo.

At today's session, the council was informed about the results of the debate on the proposed amendments and addenda to the law of the carrying out of the internal affairs within the competence of the federal administration organs.

This would facilitate the settlement of a number of questions pertaining to the status of workers in internal affairs who are carrying out certain duties within federal organs. It was proposed that the amendments given in this legal draft be reviewed in the working bodies of the SFRY assembly.

In order to insure a better supply of coffee to the domestic market, the council decided to approve additional U.S. imports of up to (?8) thousands tons of coffee, which will be freed from obligatory exchange for Yugoslav exports.

The Federal Secretariat for Markets and General Economic Affairs, the Federal Secretariat for Finance, the Federal Committee for Energy and Industry, and the Federal Price Institute have been instructed to draft urgent measures to solve the problem of supplying petroleum derivates to the market. These should be ready for the next SIV session convening for this Friday.

BELGRADE COMMITTEE COMPLAINS OF FOOD SHORTAGE IN CITY

LD131850 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1744 GMT 13 Nov 79 LD

[Summary] Belgrade--At one of its forthcoming sessions, the City Committee of the League of Communist Organization of Belgrade should discuss in detail the entire situation regarding supplies to the Belgrade population, and relevant measures should be taken in this sphere and organized action insured. In the meantime, what has come to the surface are issues of the unsuccessful functioning of the supplies system. That is, the non-implementation of individual organs and organizational roles in this system.

This was stressed today at a session of the City Committee of the League of Communist Organization of Belgrade. During the discussion, Zivorad Kovacevic, president of the town assembly, noted that currently the situation is, to a certain extent, returning to normal, but this should not deceive anyone.

Kovacevic said that the appropriate new decisions should be taken on some of the mass consumption goods, such as coal, fuel oil, mazout, butane, meat and coffee. At the moment the town is mainly short of milk because the contracted quantities are not being supplied. A number of meetings have been held with representatives of the neighboring regions, with a view of widening the circle of suppliers.

Dusan Gligorijevic, president of the Belgrade League of Communists Town Conference, stressed the need to reexamine the functioning of the social contract on the supplying of the town. While one can understand, he said, that in a given moment producers might want to send milk to another market or export it, it is important to examine the entire system of social agreement-making and the responsibilities of all the parties to an agreement which they have accepted.

The session decided that a report, on the implementation of the social contract on the organized supplying of Belgrade with agricultural food products, should be prepared for the next session of the Belgrade League of Communists Town Committee. The basic organizations of the League of Communists, the trade unions and the self-managing organs in the organizations of associated labor which supply the town should submit reports clearly describing their activities and their attitude and responsibility in their organizations with regard to the carrying out of the social contract on the organized supplying of the town.

In particular, it is necessary to establish responsibility for the arbitrary and illegal decisions which have stopped the deliveries of milk, meat and other products.

INCREASED COAL PRODUCTION NECESSARY

LD140046 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0951 GMT 13 Nov 79 LD

[Summary] Belgrade--The 10-month Yugoslav coal mines production balance sheet has not produced a decisive about-turn in the extraction of coal. During the January-October period, coal mines delivered 34,806,000 tons of lignite, brown and hard coal. In comparison with last year, this is 2,279,000 tons of coal--or 7 percent--more. It is stressed in the Yugoslav Chamber of Economy that this level of production cannot meet the increased requirements of the electric power generating boards or indeed of other consumers who are partly reverting to coal. Nor has coal production in October matched the March output when over 4 million tons were delivered: During October, 3,757,856 tons of coal were placed at the disposal of the consumers which is only 47,193 tons or 1.3 percent more than the same month last year. This year coal production is expected to reach the figure of about 42.5 million tons, depending on the conditions in opencast mining. Should there be a lot of snow this winter accompanied by hard frost, opencast mining output is likely to drop.

Production in hard coal mines is falling as evidenced by the fact that 358,000 tons were delivered during the first 10 months this year, which is 38,000 tons down on the same period last year. Brown coal production has picked up--after years of stagnation--amounting to 7.79 million tons. Compared with the same period last year, deliveries were 466,000 tons or 6.4 percent up. This is a modest increase in view of the demands of the industry, Yugoslav railways, institutions, and so on. Lignite production tops the list: 26,658,000 tons were extracted during the first 10 months of this year.

BUDGET CHANGES IN FAVOR OF KOSOVO PROPOSED

LD131809 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1226 GMT 13 Nov 79 LD

[Excerpts] Belgrade--The Federal Executive Council has submitted to the Yugoslav Assembly the draft on the changes and supplements to the law on determining the total volume of the expenditure of the federal budget, that is, of the rebalancing of the budget for this year.

The rebalancing envisages an increase in the volume of the year's federal budget of 2.152 billion dinars. Thus, the total volume of the 1979 federal budget will be 101.5619 billion dinars instead of 99.4099 billion dinars.

As planned, with the rebalancing of the Budget, changes will be implemented in the sense of increasing expenditure for the socialist autonomous province of Kosovo and also for the obligations which have not been fulfilled toward the Yugoslav People's Army, and additional resources for underdeveloped republics and Kosovo and resources for the Federal Customs Administration.